



# **REPORT**

**ON THE**

## **ADMINISTRATION**

**OF**

**H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1340 Fasli**

**(6th October 1930 A.D. to 5th October 1931 A.D.)**

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## PREFATORY NOTE

***T** HIS report has been compiled in the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.*

**A. HYDARI,  
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,**  
*Finance Member.*



## GENERAL SUMMARY

### ADMINISTRATION

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur Yamin-us-Saltanat, K.C.I.E.,  
The State Executive Council. G.C.I.E., continued as the President of the Executive Council during the year. There were no changes in its personnel or in the distribution of portfolios.

There was no change in the composition of the Legislative Council which  
The State Legislative Council consisted, as before, of 20 members, eight of whom were non-officials. During the year, two plenary and 23 select committee meetings were held and seven measures were passed which were amendments to seven existing Acts, *viz.*, the Hyderabad Stamp Act, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Census Act, the Customs Act, the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code, and the Hyderabad Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The municipal affairs of the district and *talug* headquarters were  
Municipal. managed by the Local Funds, while in the capital they were entrusted to a Board consisting, as before, of a President, a Deputy President and 25 members. The ordinary and the extraordinary sessions held by the Board were 11 and 9 respectively. Receipts realised by the city-municipality decreased from Rs. 10·08 lakhs in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 9·35 lakhs in 1340 Fasli but its total expenditure showed an increase—Rs. 10·99 lakhs against Rs. 8·97 lakhs in the preceding year. The additional expenditure was shared by all the major heads of the city municipal budget, *viz.*, public works, sanitation, lighting, workshop and supervision charges, except miscellaneous which showed a decrease. Besides, large sums were spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department. There was a slight run down in the general health of the city as evidenced by an increase in the mortality (8,468 against 8,432). Anti-plague and malaria campaigns were started temporarily to root out the epidemics and all the necessary preventive and precautionary measures in combating them were adopted. The municipality maintained 160·57 miles of road and electrified 40 miles of them.

There were 15 district boards and 103 *talug* boards entrusted with the  
Local Boards. municipal administration of the district and the *talug* headquarters respectively. The old standing practice of spending the major earnings of the boards on the town municipalities and ignoring the comforts and conveniences of the villagers who contributed to the Local Funds, was given up and a change for the better was made by bifurcating the department into (1) Town Local Funds and (2) District Local Funds. The Town Local Boards had to confine their activities within their allotted grants and ample funds were thus made available for village improvements. The total amount at the disposal of the Town Local Funds was Rs. 15·87 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 11·61 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 4·26 lakhs at the end of 1340 F. The District Local Boards had an income of Rs. 11·47 lakhs, of which Rs. 7·90 lakhs were spent. The total accumulated balance to their credit at the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 69·60 lakhs.

Four schemes for district water-works were sanctioned *viz.*, the Jalna Water-Supply Scheme, the Jalna Drainage Scheme, the Aurangabad and the Raichur Water-Supply Schemes; the first two had already been started and steps were being taken to launch upon the last two. The aggregate estimated cost of all these was Rs. 26·45 lakhs.

## FINANCE.

The year 1340 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 257·58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 362·64 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure (829·63 lakhs) exceeded the receipts (762·33 lakhs) by Rs. 67·30 lakhs as against the surplus of 49·83 lakhs in the year before. The additional expenditure was met partly from past surpluses and partly from the Famine and Industrial Reserves. The accumulation of large surpluses in previous years was entirely due to the shrewd and statesman-like handling of the State Finances and to the unwarranted success of the Departmentalisation Scheme introduced by Sir Akbar Hydari, the Finance Member in 1332 F.—which not only saved the country from resorting to such drastic and unpopular measures as retrenchment and increased taxation but could also stand the strain of granting remissions to the cultivator on account of an agriculturally unfavourable year and of providing for an extra programme of departmental activities. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments (58·68 lakhs) from the current grant were less than the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure (65·92 lakhs) by Rs. 7·29 lakhs. The incomings under the Debt Heads exceeded the outgoings by Rs. 262·77 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to Rs. 98·74 lakhs and Rs. 33·84 lakhs respectively. The year 1340 F. closed with a balance of Rs. 327·76 lakhs.

Excluding the mint bullion balances and the paper currency reserves which stood at O. S. Rs. 984·99 lakhs—thirty per cent. of which was in B.G. securities of the face-value of Rs. 278·84 lakhs, the various other reserves and securities and cash at the end of 1340 F. amounting to 988·62 lakhs were distributed as follows:—debt redemption reserve 182·25 lakhs, famine reserve 190·18 lakhs, industrial reserve 74·23 lakhs, O. S. stabilisation reserve 358·63 lakhs and deposit reserve 178·33 lakhs. The total Government debt at the end of 1340 F. aggregated 288·88 lakhs.

3½th rupee silver coins, bronze and nickel coins of the total face-value of O. S. Rs. 2,00,100 were coined. The amount of silver got from H. S. and defective M. S. coins withdrawn from circulation and defaced coins, smuggled silver and counterfeit coins received from Government departments weighed in all 3·14 lakhs O.S. tolas. Altogether 8,047 gold coins were minted for ceremonial and *nazr* purposes and 7,247 coins were sold, leaving a balance of 4,097 at the end of 1340 F.

The total value of currency notes of different denominations in circulation rose from 988·85 lakhs in 1339 F. to 1,087·48 lakhs in 1340 F. The paper currency reserve at the end of the year was O.S. Rs. 778·27 lakhs, B.G. Rs. 10·00 lakhs and the Government of India Securities of the face value of B.G. Rs. 267·83 lakhs.

## MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

There was no change in the administrative divisions of the *Diwani* area (excluding *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Paighas*) which consisted of 4 subas, 16 districts, 34 sub-divisions, 92 *taluqs* and 16,598 villages excluding *jagir* villages numbering 2,436.

The total *Diwani* area increased by 5·09 lakhs acres and measured 305·23 lakhs acres at the end of 1340 F. It was gratifying to observe that the occupied area was increasing and the assessed waste decreasing; the former measured 219·05 lakhs acres and the latter 17·94 lakhs acres. The area under unassessed waste was 68·24 lakhs acres at the end of 1340 F.

Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the total collection of land revenue including excess collection and collection of arrears—300·00 lakhs against 301·44 lakhs, indicating a fall of 1·44 lakhs

attributed partly to the general economic depression and partly to the unfavourable season. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 41·84 lakhs compared with Rs. 38·86 lakhs in 1339 F, representing an increase of Rs. 2·98 lakhs. As usual, a very high percentage of the total arrears related to the Telingana districts. Remissions granted during the year were less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1·89 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 65·67 lakhs : 61·50 lakhs shared by the Telingana and 4·17 lakhs by the Mahrattwara. The percentage of remissions to assessment was, as usual, higher in Telingana than in Mahrattwara, but the average percentage was slightly reduced from 19·78 to 18·94.

Original survey was carried out in 104 villages and classification in 96 villages. Besides, 77 villages were traversed and recess work of 425 villages was completed. No revised rates were announced in any part of the dominion in view of the general slump in the economic conditions.

*Inams* to the extent of an annual revenue of Rs. 2,30,225 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 46 only for two generations. Those resumed were of the annual revenue of Rs. 16,645. 44 against 56 *inam* certificates were issued during the year.

Owing to a general and abnormal fall in prices of certain commercial articles such as cotton, cotton seed, castor seed, ground-nut and *jawar*, a considerable fall in the rates of duty had to be allowed as a temporary measure of relief to the land-owner. All articles manufactured by machinery or otherwise were included in the free list. To encourage local industries, the export duty on oils of all kinds, dressed and tanned hides, and skins was abolished. The abolition of the *Octroi* duty was brought into effect from the 20th of Ardibehist 1340 F. All these measures contributed to a considerable fall in the customs revenue from Rs. 175·51 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 121·81 lakhs in 1340 F, indicating a net fall of Rs. 53·70 lakhs. The *Diwani* revenue fell from 158·05 lakhs to 107·57 lakhs and the *Sarf-i-Khas* customs from 17·46 lakhs to 14·24 lakhs. The old tariff rates on certain exports and imports were revised and enforced during the year.

The various changes introduced in the department were described in para. 25 of the report, the most important of them being the raising of duty on opium and *ganja*, the appointment of 15 Sub-Inspectors as *Pairokars* or the *Abkari* Prosecutors in the courts of law and the entertainment of 48 clerks for working opium and *ganja* godowns in the districts and *tahsils*. It was gratifying to observe that there was a reduction in the total number of liquor and toddy shops as well as in the consumption of liquor.

The net *abkari* revenue, after deducting compensation payable to *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Jagirdars*, and the British cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the price of opium and commission to vendors came to Rs. 159·64 lakhs compared with Rs. 159·77 lakhs, indicating a fall of only Rs. 13,000. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 9·38 lakhs against 9·18 lakhs, its percentage to the collected revenue having gone up from 5·13 in 1339 F. to 5·60 in the year under report.

The economic depression had affected adversely the registration and the stamps revenue which showed a considerable fall. The former decreased from Rs. 3·70 lakhs to Rs. 2·89 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 22·52 lakhs to Rs. 18·24 lakhs. The expenditure on the registration offices slightly increased (Rs. 1·55 lakhs against Rs. 1·37 lakhs). The Stamps Department recorded an enhanced expenditure from Rs. 1·19 lakhs to Rs. 1·77 lakhs.

The state forests were grouped into two kinds—protected and open. The protected forests increased by 85·10 sq. miles and measured 7,629·68 sq. miles at the end of 1340 F. The increase was due partly to the rectification of area and partly to

the transfer of nine blocks from the open forests. Consequently, the area of the open forests was reduced from 2,087·53 sq. miles in 1339 F. to 2,061·85 sq. miles in 1340 F. The forest area—protected and open—showed an increase of 59·42 sq. miles and measured 9,691·53 sq. miles as compared with 9,632·11 sq. miles at the end of 1339 F. The department reserved for the first time four forest blocks—one in the Medak division and 3 in the Nanded division.

The executive staff was, as usual, engaged in demarcating, mapping or surveying the annual coupes where systematic working had been in progress. Four working plans of different forest blocks—two in the Mahubnagar division and one each in the divisions of Karimnagar and Medak and a felling scheme for the three reserves of *Sarf-i-Khas* forests were prepared. One block of the Karimnagar division and two of the Asifabad division were inspected; and a scheme connected with 26 blocks of the Nanded division scattered over an area of 23,497 acres was prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. The total area under the sanctioned working plans to the close of 1340 F. was 9,70,353 acres. The area under systematic working was only 15·63 per cent. of the total forest area. Fire protection was managed over an area of 5·94 lakhs acres. The area totally closed to grazing increased from 296·09 sq. miles to 366·95 sq. miles. The works carried out in connection with silviculture and exploitation were on the whole satisfactory. The department maintained a school at Mahbubabad for training deputy rangers, surveyors, foresters and forest guards and its strength was 46.

The total forest revenue realised from the major and minor forest produce decreased from Rs. 21·69 lakhs to Rs. 16·89 lakhs, indicating a fall of Rs. 4·80 lakhs or 28·4 per cent. which was due partly to the abolition of the grazing cess and partly to the general slump prevailing all round which considerably affected the purchasing capacity of the agricultural populations who are the principal consumers of forest produce. The total expenditure incurred on the Forest Department was Rs. 7·42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·29 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 13,000.

There were four coal mines in the State, *viz.*, Singarani, Sasti-Paoni, Belampalli and Kanala. The total output from them was 7·58 lakhs tons which was less than in the previous year by 0·54 lakh tons. Besides, there were a number of lime-stone quarries. The Shahabad Cement Company was making satisfactory progress and its output of cement which showed an increase of about 24 per cent. (1·23 lakhs tons against 0·99 lakh tons) was well received in the market as evidenced by the daily increased demand for it. The total receipts realised from royalties and dead rent increased from Rs. 2·26 lakhs to Rs. 2·98 lakhs while the total expenditure of the department was only Rs. 31,778.

## PROTECTION.

The strength of the Regular Troops consisting of two artillery, three cavalry and six infantry regiments was 5,962 and the Imperial Service Troops numbered 1,050. The irregulars numbered 12,559. The total expenditure on the military was Rs. 73·48 lakhs compared with Rs. 66·71 lakhs in 1339 F. the excess being due to the reorganisation of the Regular Troops having been brought into effect during the year.

The relations between the police and the public and those between the police and the magistracy remained satisfactory. The training and discipline of the police was strictly observed. The percentage of literacy was slightly reduced as compared with the preceding year (48 per cent. against 50 per cent). The total strength of the force was 16,458. An increase of 9·5 per cent. was noticed in the total number of crimes committed in the State and it was attributed to the efforts of the police in investigating them. True cases of cognisable crimes

increased from 9,358 to 10,340 and 77·4 per cent. of them were traced, and 90·8 per cent. of the latter were prosecuted. Out of the cases decided by the courts, 52·8 per cent. resulted in conviction, 32·5 per cent. in acquittals or discharges, 13·5 per cent. were compounded and 1·2 per cent. were dismissed on account of death, escape, etc. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 5·66 lakhs, of which 39 per cent. was recovered. The total expenditure on the police force—*Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* combined—was Rs. 50·48 lakhs as compared with Rs. 49·50 lakhs representing an increase of Rs. 98,000.

Both civil and criminal cases (including the arrears of the previous year) for disposal declined by 3 per cent. and numbered 1,76,520 and 73·5 per cent. of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases was longer on the original civil and criminal sides as well as on the appellate civil side while it was shorter on the appellate criminal side.

The State had 3 central jails, 13 district jails and one reformatory. The jail allowance paid to the district civil surgeons was raised from Rs. 25 to 40 per month. There was an increase in the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials—the former rose from 1,481 to 1,596 and the latter from 978 to 1,171. Juvenile prisoners increased from 25 to 31, five of them were sent to the reformatory and the rest sentenced to short terms were kept in the jails. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. Their general health was also satisfactory as evidenced by a reduction in the daily average of the sick—41·7 against 51·7.

Three new estates were brought under the supervision of the Court of Wards and two were released, leaving 44 under it at the end of 1340 F. The total revenue at its disposal was Rs. 37·29 lakhs and Rs. 27·29 lakhs were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the credit of estate at the close of the year under report. Proper surveys of villages were made and large amounts were spent on the construction and repairs of buildings and repairs to irrigation sources. The liabilities of the estates were reduced to a considerable extent and special attention was paid to the education of the wards. They numbered 104—58 boys and 46 girls.

## DEVELOPMENT.

### *Agriculture.*

The average rainfall in the dominion was higher than in the year before by 5·11 inches and measured 29·07 inches. Despite the inadequacy of rains in parts of the dominion and its sporadic nature of distribution, an increase was noticed in the cultivated acreage as well as in the outturn of crops relating to food-grains and oil-seeds (mustard and castor) specified in para. 160 of the report. A considerable fall was, however, observed in cotton as regards its total cultivated acreage and outturn. The fall in the outturn of sesame (*til*) and linseed was not marked. The world-wide economic depression affected the grain markets in the districts. Though prices of food-grains remained stationary at the commencement of the year, yet they fluctuated during the rest of the year.

Out of the six government farms, five were in the Telingana division at Himayatsagar, Sangareddy, Nizamsagar, Mahbubnagar and Alir and one at Parbhani in the Mahrattwara division. Research and experimental works connected with food-grains, oil-seeds, cotton, sugar-cane and manures were continued in these farms. The protection of the *gaorani* and *kumpta* cotton areas by the enforcement of the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivator and Transport Act had a very salutary effect on the cotton trade. Business in mixed cotton was stopped, buyers offered better prices for the pure *Kapas* and cultivators got



more profits. As usual, the distribution of pure *gaorani* cotton seed among the cultivators in the districts of Nanded and Parbhani and of *banila* cotton seeds in the Aurangabad district was continued. The area sown with the improved seed supplied by the department was estimated at 1,14,100 acres. Poultry farming experiments were started on a small scale at the Himayatsagar main farm with a view to introducing better breeds in the villages. A general study of the life history of different insects and pests was continued by the Economic Botanist. He visited various districts in the dominion from which attacks of insects on crops were reported and adumbrated the methods of treatment. The culture of fruit trees was started at the main farms at Himayatsagar and Parbhani. Varieties of every kind of fruit plant were planted and new promising ones were obtained for experiments and propagation. *Malies* or gardeners were being trained to meet the increasing demand for their services. Printed leaflets in the local languages describing the improved methods of cultivation and improved implements were distributed in large numbers in the villages free of cost. The Engineering Section put down 56 well-bores, installed 31 Myer's pumps, repaired 5 hand-pumps and sold different kinds of agricultural implements to cultivators. Sixteen students attended the full course of the Oil-Engine Class and 14 of them passed out successfully at the examination. The total expenditure incurred by the Agricultural Department was Rs. 9,20,186.

The Veterinary Department was engaged in the prevention and cure of cattle diseases, and in horse and cattle breeding. An increase in the number of outbreaks (423 against 145) reported and in the total deaths (20,520 against 8,885) was the result of tours undertaken by the executives: 92 per cent of the total deaths were on account of rinderpest. The Telingana districts, particularly Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Warangal suffered more than the Mahratwara area. Special camps were opened in the worst infected parts and about one lakh animals were inoculated. The efforts of the department in popularising the efficacy of castration by the Bardizzo castrators proved a great success as it could castrate more than ten thousand animals as against two thousand in the preceding year.

There were, as before, 14 stationary hospitals and 62 travelling dispensaries. Altogether 2·63 lakhs animals were treated—0·70 lakh by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and the rest in the hospitals and dispensaries. Forty-eight stallions and 11 bulls were at the stud farms. More than sixteen thousand cattle and two thousand horses were exhibited at different fairs held in the dominion and prizes were awarded either in cash or in silver bangles to the owners of approved animals. Scholarships were granted to students every year and there were in all 16 candidates studying in different Veterinary Colleges in India.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to sanction a donation of B.G. Rs. 1,500 and an annual subscription of B.G. Rs. 300 for the award of prizes to the National Horse Breeding and Show Society India, Delhi.

The expenditure on ordinary irrigation was Rs. 23·99 lakhs. Capital works at an estimated cost of Rs. 492·23 lakhs were being carried out to expand irrigation in the Telingana districts on which Rs. 453·23 lakhs were spent to the end of 1340 F. The Nizamsagar project, the biggest ever undertaken in the dominion, was completed and the canal work was in progress. The earthen dam banking was completed and water was released from the reservoir into the main canal for irrigating lands up to 30 miles. The expenditure on this project in 1340 F. was Rs. 49·64 lakhs, but its aggregate expenditure to the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 388·45 lakhs against the estimate of Rs. 426·79 lakhs. Both the Wyra and the Palair projects were practically completed, those under construction being the Royanpalli and the Singabhoopalam projects. The total expenditure incurred on projected works, maintenance and new project surveys in 1340 F. amounted to Rs. 54·55 lakhs.

The abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce affected adversely the purse of the cultivator. In order to alleviate his distress such relief measures as the reduction of customs duty on cotton and cotton seeds, oil-seeds and *jawar*, the suspension of the collection of revenue arrears, the grant of special *taccavi* and the postponement of *rabi kist* in certain *taluqs* of the Raichur and Gulbarga districts, were adopted.

The total number of wells undertaken by the department to the end of 1340 F. was 612. Of these, 383 were fully completed. A few cattle troughs were constructed and petty repairs were done on 59 wells completed in previous years. In all, 410 wells were made available to villagers for drinking water. The total expenditure on the famine roads in the districts of Raichur and Nalgonda in 1340 F. was Rs. 2·60 lakhs as against Rs. 3·42 lakhs in 1339 F. The total combined expenditure on the Famine and Well-Sinking Departments in 1340 F. was Rs. 4·67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·64 lakhs in 1339 F.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The aggregate value of imports and exports combined declined by about 32 per cent. from 38·93 crores in 1339 F. to 26·50 crores in 1340 F. Imports decreased from 18·69 crores to 13·01 crores and exports from 20·24 crores to 13·49 crores. The rise of exports over imports was about half a crore. The chief cause of this decline in trade lay in the great fall in prices rather than in a decrease in the volume of trade. With the exception of a few articles which commanded an increase in their values all other exports and imports showed a decline in this respect (For details *vide* para. 171 of the report).

The industrial schools of Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad were transferred from the Educational Department to the department of Industries and Commerce. The scheme for the Aurangabad Industrial School prepared by the Industrial Engineer was sanctioned but it could not be put into effect for want of funds. The department carried out surveys connected with the "Leather Industry" and the "Salt Industry" with a view to getting reliable data as to the position and prospects of these industries. The concession granted in allowing oils to be exported free of duty showed appreciable signs of expanding the oil-seed crushing industry. The abolition of the *octroi* duty together with the export duty on oils of all kinds, dressed and tanned hides and skins and the inclusion of articles manufactured by machinery or otherwise in the free list had a gratifying effect on the general trend of local industries.

The Government Demonstration and Weaving Factory was amalgamated with the Cottage Industries Institute located in the new buildings at Mushirabad. Most of the sections of the Institute, *viz.*, weaving, dyeing, printing, knitting, embroidery, etc., were fully equipped. The chief aim of this institution was to train men of the artisan classes engaged in various industries with a view to employing them on demonstration work in the districts. As an inducement, the boys of the artisan classes were admitted for training and awarded stipends ranging between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 per month. There were seven demonstration parties at Gulbarga, Narayanpeth, Siddipet, Karimnagar, Basmath, Jalna and Sangareddy. They visited villages and popularised the use of the improved hand-loom appliances by practical demonstration. Sleys and dobbies as well as furniture were ordered from the Cottage Industries Institute and supplied to different centres. The public, particularly the artisan section, was much impressed by the practical methods demonstrated by the parties.

Two new scholarships were given for textile training at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. In all 8 scholars had been under training in the textile department of the Institute.

The Government Industrial Laboratory did the usual analytical and industrial work, trained post-graduates, and gave successful help to the owners of industries. Altogether 426 against 590 samples were received for analysis from the Government departments and the public. 60 per cent. of the total samples were received from the Economic Botanist. With a view to encouraging the public for utilising the laboratory to their best interest, the scheduled costs of analysis were reduced, the maximum being Rs. 2 per sample. The total fees realised during the year was Rs. 1,170.

Six men were trained at the Laboratory in different subjects. Scientific help was given to the Agricultural Department, the Government Soap Factory, the Water Works Department and the public on the manufacture of inks, hair oils and boot cream.

During the year a sum of Rs. 45,100 was advanced as loans to the owners of 9 small scale industries. The total amount recovered from them towards principal and interest on account of previous advances amounted to Rs. 14,982, the outstanding balance against them at the end of the year being Rs. 1,37,087.

In conformity with the provisions of the Hyderabad Factories Act, the total number of factories in the dominion was 387 against 355, indicating a net rise of 32. Of these, 4 were spinning and weaving mills and most of the rest were cotton, ginning and press factories, rice, flour and oil-mills. All the old concerns, *viz.*, the Singarani Collieries, the Deccan Mining Company, the Shahabad Cement Company, the Osman Shahi Mills, and the Vazir Sultan Company were making satisfactory progress and paying back returns to Government except the Deccan Glass Factory which showed no signs of reviving.

The number of Joint Stock Companies in the dominion increased from 34 to 42. Of these, 13 related to banking and insurance, 2 to transit and transport, 16 to trading and manufacture, 5 to mills and presses, one to mining and 5 to theatres and entertainments.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Notwithstanding the general economic depression and the unsatisfactory harvests in parts of the Telingana division, the department was able to organise and register as many as 173 new societies, while the number of societies abolished, partly owing to closure of work and partly to large outstandings was 42. The total number of societies (excluding those in the Administered Areas and Paighas) increased from 2,164 to 2,295 with a corresponding rise in the membership from 57,016 to 60,214. These consisted of one Dominion or Apex bank, 33 central banks, 1,913 agricultural societies and 348 non-agricultural societies. The working capital of these aggregated Rs. 211.13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 190.09 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 21.04 lakhs or 11 per cent.

The Central Co-operative Union has been doing good work in the field of propaganda and education. Propagandists entertained by the Union visited villages and delivered lectures in the rural areas on the importance of co-operative credit and thrift. Such lectures proved very instructive and impressive to the villagers who had gathered in masses to listen to them. Classes for the training of *panchayets* of village societies were opened in different villages in the Mahrattwara, Telingana and Carnatic districts. Altogether 536 members attended the classes, of whom 199 passed the examination. These classes were of great educative value to the village societies. To widen the sphere of the Union's influence, it was entrusted with the supervision of societies and the control of the supervisors' staff.

The second All-India Conference of the co-operative institutes held at the capital under the presidentship of a veteran co-operator, the Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay, proved highly beneficial to the co-operators

of the State as they had an opportunity for exchanging their views and discussing co-operative problems with the leading co-operators of British India and other native States.

## BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The expenditure incurred under this head increased from Rs. 97·70 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 120·52 lakhs in 1340 F. indicating a net rise of Rs. 22·82 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 100·06 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 18·51 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 1·95 lakhs on tools and plant. Forty-nine important buildings assigned to different government departments were in progress and 28 of them were completed during 1340 F. The Delhi palace was completed at a cost of Rs. 23·77 lakhs.

Sixty-eight important roads and 12 bridges were in progress—26 of the former and 3 of the latter were completed. 277 miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic, thus bringing the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1340 F. to 4,038 miles.

The Drainage Department spent Rs. 10·40 lakhs against an estimate of 12 lakhs. Since its inception in 1335 F. to the end of 1340 F. it had an expenditure of Rs. 61·87 lakhs : Rs. 53·39 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 4·69 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 3·79 lakhs on tools and plant. Besides, it spent Rs. 19·91 lakhs on the construction of cement roads at the capital during the triennium ending 1340 F. and completed the works as chalked out in the first programme sanctioned by the Government in 1338 F.

The City Improvement Board had been in existence for the last nineteen years and during this period it spent 120·19 lakhs on different works or an average of Rs. 6·32 lakhs per annum. During the year the Board had at its disposal Rs. 27·72 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 26·57 lakhs was set off : Rs. 24·44 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 1·92 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·21 lakh on the maintenance of roads, buildings, parks and gardens. The details of work done by the above two departments were summarised in paras. 193, 194 and 200 of the report.

No addition was made to the open mileage and it remained the same as in the year before *viz.*, 556·96 miles Broad Gauge and 623·53 miles Metre Gauge. The railway surveys connected with (1) Ditchpally-Piddapally, (2) Bolda-Adilabad and (3) Purli-Aurangabad were sanctioned and of these, one was completed during the year and the last two were in progress. The construction of a broad gauge line (111·04 miles in length) from Bidar *via* Chakur and Ghat—Nanded to Purli, was sanctioned at the end of 1339 F.; about one-third of the total work was completed during the year and the rest was in progress. As a tentative measure a sum of rupees four lakhs and odd was sanctioned to work out a scheme for the starting of trail road services over certain selected roads in the city and in the districts.

The total capital expenditure on the State Railways at the end of 1340 F. was B. G. Rs. 1,315·85 lakhs. The gross earnings and the working expenditure for 1340 F. amounted to B.G. Rs. 212·68 lakhs and 119·62 lakhs respectively, yielding a net surplus profit of B.G. Rs. 93·06 lakhs as against Rs. 127·60 lakhs in 1339 F., the percentage of net earnings to the total capital outlay being 7·07. The fall in 1340 F. was due to the world-wide depression and to the setting aside of Rs. 15·95 lakhs to meet depreciation.

The number of post-offices in the State increased from 763 to 780 and the letter-boxes from 721 to 759. Post-offices authorised to open savings banks also increased from 327 to 329. Deposits totalled Rs. 48·37 lakhs and withdrawals during the year aggregated Rs. 36·43 lakhs. The receipts of the department fell from

Rs. 10·39 lakhs to Rs. 10·15 lakhs while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 9·37 lakhs to Rs. 9·54 lakhs returning a net surplus of Rs. 0·61 lakh as compared with Rs. 1·02 lakhs in the previous year.

As before, there were two telephone services in the State—one for the city and the other for the districts. The city service had in all 774 exchange lines and 226 extension lines. Besides, there were one call office and two service lines. An increase was noted in its total receipts as well as in the expenditure—the former rose from Rs. 1·57 lakhs to Rs. 1·75 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs, indicating a net loss of one thousand as against seven thousand in the preceding year. The accumulated outstandings were reduced by Rs. 19,000 and stood at Rs. 98,000 at the end of 1340 F.

The District Telephone was, for the present, confined to Raichur, Warangal, Aurangabad and Jalna. All these centres worked at a loss amounting to Rs. 19,194 the aggregate receipts and expenditure being Rs. 53,847 and Rs. 73,041 respectively. The outstandings to be recovered from the subscribers at the end of 1340 F. totalled Rs. 40,013.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the people of the dominion was better than in the year before. Births increased by about 8 per cent. (1·35 lakhs against 1·25 lakhs) and deaths decreased by about 23 per cent. (1·25 lakhs compared with 1·63 lakhs). The highest birth rate per *mille* was recorded in the Hyderabad city and the lowest was in the Mahbubnager district and the lowest death-rate was in the Warangal district. 70 per cent. of the total deaths in the dominion were caused by fevers. With the exception of plague, which recorded more deaths than the corresponding figure of the previous year, all other causes registered lower mortalities. The fall in mortality was principally due to the timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the department in the city and the districts.

The scheme submitted by the Director for the inauguration of a public health department with efficient control of epidemics by duly qualified officers had been under the consideration of the Government. The endeavours of the City Improvement Board, the Drainage and the Water Works supplemented by the timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the departments of Plague and Malaria especially established to root out these epidemics from the city, contributed considerably towards the improvement of sanitation in the Hyderabad City.

The Vaccine Dépôt had been reorganised and well equipped on modern lines with the result that the initial potency of lymph was rendered satisfactorily effective. In all, 2·81 lakhs doses of lymph were manufactured and 2·36 lakhs doses were issued. 1,73,502 vaccinations were performed and 93 per cent. of them were proved successful. Besides, there were 15 itinerant dispensaries in the dominion. These, apart from rendering medical and surgical aid to the villagers, did the propaganda works of convincing the ignorant masses of the benefits of inoculation and vaccination.

As before, there were 145 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominion. Of these, 131 were maintained by Government and 5 by *Sarf-i-Khas*, and 9 were aided. New patients treated in these institutions totalled 16·06 lakhs (of these 19,278 were in-patients) against 14·40 lakhs in 1339 F. The total beds made available for in-patients in them were 1,623 and of these 828 belonged to the city hospitals.

The permanent cadre of the medical service was strengthened and temporary hands were entertained to cope with the increased work. An extra sum of eleven lakhs was allotted for the ensuing triennium contract (1341-1343) to supplement the savings of the previous contract for providing proper

housing to the branch dispensaries located in unsuitable rented buildings. Scholarships were granted every year to deserving students for specialisation in selected subjects.

The largest attendance amongst the city dispensaries was at the Osmania General Hospital and that amongst the district dispensaries was at Bidar.

Three specialists were appointed at the Osmania General Hospital—one for the ear, nose and throat diseases, one for skin and venereal diseases and the third for dental ailments.

The construction of a sanatorium at the Anantgiri hills and the equipment of tuberculosis clinics in large towns had been under the consideration of Government. As an experimental measure, a tuberculosis clinic was opened under a trained officer at the Suburban Dispensary, Hyderabad. Special provision was made for the treatment of hydrophobia at the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga.

In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 2,706 articles were examined; of these 1,795 were medico-legal ones. The number of cases examined by the X-Ray Department was 6,616. There were also three special hospitals—one for lunatics, one was styled as Isolation Hospitals specially intended for the treatment of contagious epidemics and the third was the Leper Home, Ditchpally subsidised by Government.

Women were treated as out-patients in all the public institutions but those provided with women wards were staffed with women doctors. Such institutions were 23 in the dominion—6 in the capital and 17 in the districts. Those exclusively assigned to women treatment were two—one at Hyderabad known as the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the other styled as the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital at Gulbarga. The increase in women patients treated at the different institutions (5·54 lakhs against 5·00 lakhs) was a sufficient proof of the growing confidence of women in the western treatment at the Government institutions.

Besides the allopathic institutions, there were 30 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at the capital aided and maintained by the Government, and 32 Unani dispensaries in the districts subsidised by the Local Boards.

The total expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation was Rs. 20·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 18·84 lakhs in the previous year.

#### EDUCATION.

Out of the spending departments the department of Public Instruction stood second in order, the first being the Public Works Department. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 99 lakhs against Rs. 91 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 8 lakhs. The amount charged to public funds was Rs. 88 lakhs which formed 10·6 per cent. of the total State expenditure and the remaining 11 lakhs were spent by private agencies. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 61·36 lakhs represented the direct expenditure *i.e.*, expenses on tuition and Rs. 37·64 lakhs the indirect expenditure *i.e.*, expenses connected with university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other items. Of the direct expenditure (61·36 lakhs), 22·78 lakhs were spent on primary education, 24·49 lakhs on secondary education, 10·24 lakhs on university education and 3·85 lakhs on special schools. Tuition fees collected by the different agencies increased from Rs. 3·50 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 3·95 lakhs in 1840 F.

During the year, an intermediate arts college affiliated to the Osmania University was established at Gulbarga. The opening of the Upper Primary training classes at the Women Telugu Normal School, Warangal was sanctioned. Arrangements were made for giving vocational training in some of the high, middle and primary schools. A college for physical education

was started and Mr. Weber, M.A., P.B.E., the Director of Physical Education, was appointed as its Principal. Scouting was making good progress in the city as well as in the districts.

The department was paying more attention to adult education. Adult schools opened during the year numbered 45, bringing the total to 52 at the end of 1340 F. with a total strength of 944. Grants-in-aid schools numbered 788, the majority of them being primary schools, and the total amount spent under this head was Rs. 3·97 lakhs.

Asiatic scholarships were abolished during the year and four students were granted English scholarships. Educational loans aggregating Rs. 2·10 lakhs were granted to 22 candidates for higher education in foreign countries. Scholarships were also awarded to deserving students in colleges, high, middle, primary and normal schools. The amount spent under the head "Scholarships" was Rs. 8·01 lakhs.

Libraries were attached to Government departments, colleges and schools and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 1·19 lakhs, of which Rs. 37,629 were spent on the State Library that had 31,340 books on different subjects in English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The number of schools in the dominion stood at 5,334—4,285 public and 1,049 private with a total strength of 3,29,240 pupils : 2,85,339 boys and 43,901 girls. The percentage of scholars under instruction to the population of school-going age was 15·2 : boys under instruction formed 25·8 per cent. and girls 4·1 per cent. of their respective populations of school-going age. The total strength of boys and girls under instruction in public schools was 2,56,394 and 43,569 respectively. Out of the public institutions, there were 10 colleges (1,219), 50 English and Osmania high schools (21,237), 123 middle schools (30,344), 4,041 primary schools (2,42,422) and 61 special schools (4,741), the figures in brackets representing individually the number of scholars in every stage. The special schools comprised the training schools for men and women teachers, the religious schools, the adult schools, the industrial and vocational schools, the commercial classes, the Civil Engineering School and the Law class under the control of the High Court. Out of the 10 colleges—9 were affiliated to the Osmania University and one the Nizam College to the Madras University. Of the Osmania colleges, 5 were first grade—the University Arts College, the Zenana College, the Engineering College, the Training College and the Medical College—and 4 second grade arts colleges at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and Hyderabad.

The university results of the arts and professional examinations were satisfactory. 56 per cent. of the total candidates who had appeared for the Hyderabad School Leaving Certificate Examination and 32 per cent. of the students who had appeared for the Osmania Matriculation, were successful.

There were 687 schools of all grades for girls with a strength of 43,569 scholars. Of these, one was a first grade college known as the Zenana College, 4 training schools for women teachers, 6 high schools, 19 middle schools, 656 primary schools and one industrial school. The results produced at the different public examinations were satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls was Rs. 8·05 lakhs and the income from fees amounted to Rs. 81,440.

The Osmania University Bureau was engaged in the translation of 70 books in different arts and sciences into Urdu, of which 23 books were completed during the year. The Terms Committee held 193 meetings and coined 4,023 technical terms.

Recruitments into the higher grades of the public service continued to be made as before by a combined system of nomination and competition. Seven candidates appeared at the Final examination and six were declared successful, of whom 3 were



assigned to the Revenue Department, 2 to the Judicial and one to the Police. Twenty-five candidates appeared at the competitive examination held in the year and six were selected in the order of merit.

Apart from the translations of scientific works issued by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University—and others by the *Dairatul-Marif* Press, the number of books published during the year was 490. Classified according to languages, about 50 per cent. of the publications were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

Besides the usual seismological and meteorological observations, much scientific work was done at the Observatory which was summarised in para. 361 of the report. A start was made with the preparation of the MSS. of volume VIII of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue. The preparation of the official calendars (English and Urdu) and the supply of meteorological information to the various government departments were attended to.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The expenditure on religious and charitable grants to individuals and institutions, to mosques and temples and in connection with religious festivals during the year was Rs. 13·28 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12·19 lakhs in the previous year.

The Central Press had been doing great work in connection with the development of the Italics *Nastaliq* type and the production of *Naskh* and *Suls* types. With a view to reducing correspondence between the district offices and the Central Press and to facilitating timely supply of articles, dépôts for the distribution of standardized forms were established in all district jails. The subsidy of one lakh rupees granted by the Government to meet the loss sustained on account of offices having limited printing grants, helped the press in reducing the overhead percentage from 226 fixed on the basis of the late Mr. Jagadisen system to 136, indicating a fall of 40 per cent. With regard to the outturn of work in the different branches of the press, the results were very promising. Out of Rs. 4·69 lakhs outstanding against different offices, Rs. 1·79 lakhs were adjusted during the year, leaving Rs. 2·90 lakhs pending disposal at the end of 1340 F.

Including the fresh purchases of stationery of the value of Rs. 4·31 lakhs, the total stock at the disposal of the Dépôt valued Rs. 6·65 lakhs, of which stationery worth Rs. 5·52 lakhs was supplied to the Government offices.

The receipts and expenditure of the City Electricity Department showed an increase—the former rose from Rs. 13·91 lakhs to Rs. 14·10 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 7·28 lakhs to Rs. 7·34 lakhs. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges and the cost of generation and distribution, was Rs. 4·35 lakhs which worked out 5·9 per cent. on the capital outlay upto the end of 1340 F.

The District Electricity Department was yet in its infancy, and its activities were confined at present to the Aurangabad town. The Aurangabad Power House had an income of Rs. 62,199 against which Rs. 60,860 were spent, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,339. Schemes for the complete development of the power works including power supply to Jalna had been submitted to Government.

The turnover of the Mint Workshop for 1340 F. amounted to Rs. 4·11 lakhs as against Rs. 3·95 lakhs, indicating a rise of Rs. 16,000. The total amount spent on maintenance and repairs to plant and machinery was Rs. 20,275.



At Bidar a vast programme of survey, excavation and conservation of monuments was carried out during the year. Certain well known mausoleums, tombs, shrines and temples were for the first time surveyed. For the convenience of visitors roads were constructed to all the *Baradari* tombs and their interiors cleaned. Excavations in the fort disclosed three more halls in the *Takhatmahal* enclosure. The cleaning and preservation of frescoes was progressing systematically at Ajanta. In the domain of epigraphy some very important discoveries had been made, of which the find of two Asokan edicts was pre-eminent. Out of 3,785 coins acquired by the department, 4 were of gold, 1,724 of silver and 2,007 of copper and other metals. During the year Government sanctioned an initial grant of Rs. 1,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 for three years for the purchase of exhibits and the equipment of the Hyderabad Museum and also made over the building in the Public Gardens originally constructed for the exhibition of industries in the dominion. The inauguration ceremony of the museum was performed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. The cost of the department including museum was Rs. 1,90,527.

The department continued the survey and mapping of the western area of the Raichur district up to Lat. 77° and demarcated the boundaries of three inliers of schist in the Deodrug taluk; prospected one area east of Gangawati town for mica and carried on the investigation on the possibility of extending the salt industry in the Raichur district; identified and numbered the museum specimens collected during the year; and cut and examined about 40 rock sections under the microscope and took 25 microphotos and the print. About 20 qualitative and quantitative estimations for copper, iron, etc., were made in the laboratory. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the department in 1340 F. was Rs. 41,449.

The census work was carried out according to a fixed programme (for details vide para. 868 of the report). The preliminary enumeration was commenced in the districts on the 15th Isfandar 1340 F. and in the city a little later and continued till the 7th Farwardi 1340 F. The final census was made on the night of the 24th Farwardi 1340 F. (26th February 1931) and the results were presented to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and the Census Commissioner for India on the 28th Farwardi (2nd March 1931.)

## **CHAPTER I.**

### **Physical and Political Geography.**

#### **SECTION I.**

##### **Physical Features, etc.**

1. *Vide* paras. 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

#### **SECTION II.**

##### **Historical Summary.**

2. *Vide* paras. 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

#### **SECTION III.**

##### **Form of Administration.**

3. *Vide* paras. 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

#### **SECTION IV.**

##### **Civil Divisions.**

4. *Vide* paras. 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

#### **SECTION V.**

##### **Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)**

5. *Vide* paras. 34 to 43 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

## CHAPTER II.

### Administration of the Land.

#### SECTION I.

##### Land Revenue.

6. The Land Revenue portfolio together with the departments falling under sections II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and IX of this Chapter remained in charge of Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., till the 21st of Farwardi 1340 Fasli when Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, Kt., C.I.E. O.B.E., I.A., the Revenue Member, after his return from England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference, resumed charge and worked till the 30th Shehrewar 1340 Fasli, under *Farman*, of His Exalted Highness dated the 9th of Safar 1350 H. He again proceeded to England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference on the 31st Shehrewar 1340 Fasli and Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Director-General and Secretary of Revenue took over charge of the Revenue and Police portfolio and remained in possession of it till the end of the year.

From 1st Azoor to 21st Farwardi 1340 Fasli when Mr. T. J. Tasker officiated as the Revenue Member, the powers of the Revenue Secretary were exercised by the Joint and Deputy Secretaries *viz.*, Moulvi Azizuddin Ali Khan and Moulvi Gulam Mohammed Qureshi and again when he assumed charge of the Revenue portfolio from the 31st of Shehrewar 1340 Fasli Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., took over charge from the 2nd Meher 1340 Fasli as Secretary and Director-General of Revenue and worked as such till the end of 1340 Fasli.

7. There was no change in the general jurisdiction of the *Diwani* area, which consisted of 4 *subas*, 16 districts, 34 sub-divisions, 92 *taluqs* and 16,598 villages excluding *jagirs* which numbered 2,486. These figures did not include the *Saraf-i-Khas* and *Paigha* villages. A Special Officer of the rank of a First Taluqdar was appointed for the newly formed Nizamsagar district for a period of two years for developing the area under the Nizamsagar Project and the Bodhan *talug* and the two villages of the Yellareddi *talug* constituting a separate division called Borlam.

8. The total area of the dominion was 82,698 sq. miles or 5,29,26,720 acres, of which 3,05,23,063 or 57·67 per cent. pertained to the *Diwani* as against 3,00,13,907 acres in the previous year indicating an increase of 5,09,156 acres or 16·96 per cent. apportioned among occupied (54,152 acres), unoccupied (27,512 acres) and *param-poke* (4,27,492 acres) areas. An area of 2,36,99,384 acres or 77·64 per cent. was available for cultivation and the rest was *parampoke* or unassessed waste which was mainly occupied by forests. Occupied area measured 2,19,05,458 acres (2,06,25,228 acres dry land and 12,80,230 acres wet land) and unoccupied or assessed waste 17,98,926 acres:—1,10,023 acres in Marathwara and 16,83,903 acres in Telengana.

9. The number of registered cultivators or land-holders including single, joint and *shikmidars* rose from 11,79,087 to 11,84,177, that is to say, there was a net increase of 5,140 in the number of cultivators. As compared with 1339 Fasli, there was a decrease of 5,486, and 616 in single and joint

*pattadars* respectively and an increase of 11,192 in *shikmidars*. The number of cultivators in the Marathwara and Telingana divisions was as stated under —

Land-holders	1839 FASLI		Total	1840 FASLI		Total
	Marathwara	Telingana		Marathwara	Telingana	
Single <i>Pattadars</i> ..	8,58,488	4,38,759	7,97,247	8,55,243	4,36,568	7,91,811
Joint <i>Pattadars</i> ..	78,002	97,612	1,75,614	88,127	91,871	1,74,998
<i>Shikmidars</i> ..	1,09,177	96,999	2,06,176	1,08,452	1,08,916	2,17,368
Total ..	5,45,667	6,33,370	11,79,037	5,46,822	6,37,355	11,84,177

The average size of a holding and assessment were almost the same as in the previous year with slight differences as evidenced by the following statement :—

Tract	Year	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES		AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE		
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	
Marathwara ..	1839 F. ..	22·88	0·52	Rs. A. P. 1 1 9	Rs. A. P. 5 13 3	
	1840 F. ..	22·81	0·52	1 1 11	5 15 0	
Telingana ..	1839 F. ..	12·82	1·56	0 13 6	12 0 0	
	1840 F. ..	12·79	1·56	0 14 10	12 2 6	

The average holding in Marathwara in dry area was much larger in size than that in Telingana, being 22·81 acres. As regards wet area, the reverse was the case. The average assessment per holding in Telingana was higher than in Marathwara. The difference was due to the larger proportion of wet land in Telingana holdings. But although the assessment was higher in Telingana yet the ryots received seasonal remissions on wetlands in case of failures of crop or in the event of their incapability to sow. The land revenue consequently fluctuated between wide extremes according to the character of the season. In the year under report, no breaches of irrigation sources were reported from the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani Osmanabad and Bidar. The number of irrigation sources breached in the remaining districts was reported to be 541 which were repaired at a cost of Rs. 16,551. Under these sources, 19,021 acres of land were cultivated, returning an assessment of Rs. 1,98,141.

10. The total *ryotwari* assessment amounted to Rs. 3,46,64,229 in 1840 Fasli as compared with Rs. 3,41,55,607 in 1839 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 5,08,622 or 1·49 per cent. over the corresponding figure of the preceding year. Remissions granted during the year decreased from Rs. 67,55,559 in 1839 Fasli to Rs. 65,66,922 in 1840 Fasli, representing a reduction of Rs. 1,88,637. Out of the total remission, the Telingana districts shared Rs. 61·50 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 4·17 lakhs was shared by the Marathwara. Against the total remission of the Telingana division, Rs. 36·83 lakhs were set down to excess or deficit of water and Rs. 25·17 lakhs to other causes such as breach of irrigation sources, submergence of land prior to cultivation and

loss of crop, etc. As usual, the percentage of remissions to assessment in the Telingana tract was higher than in Marathwara, the former was 32·35 per cent. and the latter 2·67 per cent. as compared with 33·92 per cent. and 2·69 per cent. respectively in 1339 Fasli. The total average percentage of remission to assessment decreased from 19·78 in 1339 Fasli to 18·94 in 1340 Fasli. The figures of the various heads of remissions in 1339 Fasli and 1340 Fasli were given as hereunder :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.	Difference
Excess or deficit of water .. ..	43,28,175	38,90,540	— 4,37,635
Breached irrigation sources .. ..	4,03,960	3,94,433	— 9,527
Submergence of land prior to cultivation ..	27,758	33,508	+ 5,750
<i>Talaf-mal</i> or withering of crops .. ..	1,74,342	1,77,268	+ 2,926
Change of crop or season or sources of irrigation including one crop in double crop lands for want of water .. ..	12,15,148	15,80,415	+ 3,65,267
Cash on account of double cultivation ..	1,51,760	74,090	— 77,670
Miscellaneous .. ..	4,54,416	4,16,668	— 37,748
Total ..	67,55,559	65,66,922	— 1,88,637

11. The land revenue of the state was derived from (1) *ryotwari* (2) *peshkash* and *maqtapan* (3) fruit trees and (4) miscellaneous. The total realisation under these heads including excess collections and collections of arrears amounted to Rs. 3,00,00,044 as against Rs. 3,01,44,055 representing a net decrease of Rs. 1,44,011 attributed to the unfavourable season and general trade depression. The above amount was analysed into the details given hereunder compared with those of 1339 Fasli :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.	Difference
<i>Ryotwari</i> .. ..	2,85,41,754	2,82,94,332	— 2,47,422
<i>Peshkash</i> and <i>Maqtapan</i> .. ..	9,22,472	11,95,489	+ 2,73,017
Fruit trees .. ..	1,65,780	1,13,004	— 52,776
Miscellaneous .. ..	5,14,049	8,97,219	— 1,16,830
Total ..	3,01,44,055	3,00,00,044	— 1,44,011

12. The net *ryotwari* demand (after deducting remissions) including *sivai jamabandi* items amounted to Rs. 2,88,39,547 as against Rs. 2,81,59,866 in the preceding year. Out of this, Rs. 2,81,12,469 or 97·48 per cent. were collected, Rs. 26,307 were written off and Rs. 7,00,771 were outstanding. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 15,505. In the Marathwara, the collection was cent. per cent. in the Bidar district and in the remaining districts it varied between 99·99 per cent. in the Parbhani district and 87·70 per cent. in the Raichur district, while in Telingana the percentage varied between 99·39 in the Karimnagar district and 93·42 in the Medak district.

13. The arrears of the *ryotwari* demands at the commencement of the year 1340 Fasli stood at Rs. 21,26,155. Adding Rs. 1,33,297 on account of *sivai jamabandi*, the total demand worked up to Rs. 22,59,452. Out of

this, Rs. 1,65,838 or 7 34 per cent. were collected and Rs. 94,155 written off, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 19,99,459 at the close of 1340 Fasli. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 520. The incidence of collection in the Marathwara was 28 34 per cent. while it was 6 61 per cent. in the Telingana. There were no arrears of the previous years in the districts of Bir and Osmanabad. In the Parbhani district the arrears were collected cent. per cent. In the remaining districts of the Marathwara, the percentage ranged between 40·96 in the Raichur district and 10 95 in the Aurangabad district. The incidence of collection in Telingana varied between 22 13 per cent. in the Mahbubnagar district and 4 05 per cent. in the Warangal district. If the current year's outstandings of Rs. 7,00,771 were added to the arrears of the previous years (Rs. 19,99,459), the total uncollected arrears at the close of 1340 Fasli amounted to Rs. 27,00,230 as compared with Rs. 21,26,155 at the end of 1339 Fasli, showing a net increase of Rs. 5,74,075 which was set down to the depressed trade and economic conditions. The collection of arrears had to be adjourned and concession had to be granted in the realisation of current demand.

14. The number of coercive processes pending at the end of 1339 F. was 285. During the year, 457 fresh cases were instituted, making up a total of 742. 469 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 273 pending at the end of the year. Out of the total cases under disposal (742), the Telingana districts had registered 738 and the Marathwara had only 4.

The largest number of processes instituted was in the Warangal district, being 176, whereas the Medak district had the minimum figure of 3. No new cases were filed in any of the Marathwara districts. Out of the cases thus disposed of, Rs. 6,835 were fetched by property auctioned off in 57 cases, the remaining cases being dismissed owing to the recovery of arrears.

15. The total demand of revenue under other sources comprising *peshkash* and *maqtapan*, fruit trees and miscellaneous including *sivai jamabandi* items amounted to Rs. 14,92,215 as against Rs. 16,24,391 in 1339 Fasli. Out of this, Rs. 13,29,666 or 89·11 per cent. were collected, Rs. 21,343 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,41,206 at the end of 1340 Fasli. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 53,713. Arrears of the previous years including *sivai jamabandi* amounted to Rs. 18,85,118. During the year Rs. 3,22,252 or 17·09 per cent. were collected and Rs. 2,20,504 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,42,362 at the close of the year. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 81. The total unrecovered balance (current and arrears) at the end of 1340 Fasli amounted to Rs. 14,83,568.

The total arrears outstanding including those of the current and the previous years under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 41,83,798 at the end of 1340 Fasli as against Rs. 38,86,395 at the end of 1339 Fasli, indicating an excess of Rs. 2,97,403.

## SECTION II.

### Survey and Settlement.

16. The two Settlement Offices hitherto maintained at the Hyderabad and Warangal circles were amalgamated and formed into a Commissionership. Moulvi Ghulam Mustafa Saheb Qureshi, the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Circle was appointed as the Commissioner. He controlled the department from the 1st Azur 1340 Fasli to the end of the year. The official staff was further reorganised by the appointment of two deputy commissioners—one to be in charge of settlement and the other in charge of land records, besides a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

17. Original survey of 2,73,311 acres spread over 104 villages of the dominion was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,80,439 *i.e.*, at an average cost of Re. 0-10-7 per acre.

Original classification was carried out in 96 villages covering an area of 2,32,641 acres at a total cost of Rs. 58,199 which struck an average of Re. 0-4-0 per acre. In addition, 235 villages covering an area of 5,30,706 acres were revised at a cost of Rs. 1,96,344 which worked out an average of Re. 0-5-11 per acre. Traverses of 77 villages were made in the Laxatipet and Mulug *taluqs*. In addition, recess work of 425 villages was completed. No revised rates were announced in any part of the dominion in view of the general slump in the economic conditions.

18. 16 cases were disposed of out of an accumulated total of 211.

Boundary disputes.

19. The work of map drawing, printing and binding was carried out as usual. 9,147 maps were prepared, 899 maps were coloured, 60 maps were revised and 9,147 maps were printed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 32,377. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,347 and the amount realised by sale of maps and other articles was Rs. 3,057.

20. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 5,01,300. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 1,39,112 out of which Rs. 68,121 were realised and Rs. 70,991 had been yet outstanding as dues.

### SECTION III.

#### Inam Settlement.

21. Rai Jagmohanlal Sahib continued in charge of the department, except from 14th Azur till the end of Dai 1340 F. when he had been on privilege leave and from about the middle of Ardebehisht to the end of Aban 1340 F. when he had availed himself of sick leave. During these intervals, Nawab Rasul Yar Jung Bahadur, the Additional *Nazim*, officiated for him.

22. *Inams* to the extent of an annual revenue of Rs. 2,30,225 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 46 only for two generations. *Inams* resumed were of the annual revenue of Rs. 16,645.

The nature and revenue of the *inams* disposed of were as tabulated under :—

Kind of <i>Inam</i>			Value confirmed	Value Resumed
			O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
<i>Jagir</i> .	..	..	2,17,869	14,638
<i>Maqta</i>	..	..	3,841	1,625
<i>Inam</i> lands	..	..	1,667	327
<i>Seri</i> lands	..	..	1,824	55
Cash <i>rusoom</i> ..	..	..	5,070	..
Total ..			2,30,271	16,645

23. *Inam* certificates issued during the year were as detailed below :—

*Inam* certificates.

By whom		1339 F.	1340 F.
His Exalted Highness	..	14	14
Hon'ble the President	..	1	..
The Revenue Member	..	3	..
<i>Nazim Atiyat</i>	..	9	8
<i>Subedars</i>	..	6	2
<i>First Taluqdars</i>	..	23	20
Total ..		56	44

## SECTION IV.

## Excise.

24. Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A., (Bom.) c.s., (Retd.), continued as the Control. Excise Commissioner during 1340 Fasli.

25. Of the various changes introduced in the department the following Administrative changes. were the more important :—

(i) The duty on opium was raised by increasing the issue-price of opium from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per seer and that on *bhang* from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per seer.

(ii) The duty on liquor in Secunderabad and Karimnagar where new contracts were given was increased from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon on 25 degrees U. P. in the former and from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per gallon on 60 degrees U. P. in the latter.

(iii) Appointment of flying squads for detection of illicit distillation.

(iv) Appointment of 15 Sub-Inspectors as *paurokars* or Abkari prosecutors in the courts of law.

(v) A reduction in the number of liquor, *sendhi*, opium and *ganja* shops which was to be continued till their respective numbers were brought down to reasonable limits.

(vi) An additional establishment of 48 clerks sanctioned for working opium and *ganja* godowns in the districts and *tahsils*.

26. The Excise revenue of the State is derived from duties on country and foreign spirits, toddy (*sendhi*), *mowha* flower, opium, hemp and other intoxicating drugs. The Demand and collections : current and arrears. total demand from these sources increased by about Rs. 5 lakhs from Rs. 180·95 lakhs to Rs. 185·94 lakhs. Liquor accounted for 42·02 per cent. of the total demand, *toddy* for 46·1 per cent. and opium for 8·2 per cent. The total collection was Rs. 161·40 lakhs, giving the percentage of collection to demand as 87·87 compared with 96·15. The deficit in collection of 8·28 per cent. was mainly due to Government having adjourned a part of the demand on account of the economic crisis which had handicapped the contractors in duly fulfilling their terms.

The total arrears of revenue at the close of 1339 Fasli amounted to Rs. 18·96 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·06 lakhs were collected during the year. Including the uncollected balance of Rs. 24·54 lakhs for the year 1340 Fasli the total outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 37·44 lakhs. The districts that had outstandings of more than three lakhs were Mahboobnagar (7·28 lakhs), Medak (5·69 lakhs), Gulburga (5·43 lakhs), Nalgunda (3·70) lakhs) and Warangal (3·53 lakhs). Outstandings in other districts varied between 1·84 lakhs in the Raichur district and 0·28 lakh in the Osmanabad district. Steps were being taken to recover the arrears.

The total realisation of revenue—current and arrears—was Rs. 167·46 lakhs against Rs. 178·58 lakhs in the previous year, indicating a fall of Rs. 11·12 lakhs or 6·2 per cent. which was mostly due to general economic depression.

27. The gross excise revenue (including Rs. 31,404 on account of Compensation. poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 1,85,93,875. After deducting compensation payable to *Sarf-i-Khas* (Rs. 31,550), *Jagirdars* (Rs. 6,77,662), the amount payable to the British cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad (Rs. 16,76,173) and the price of opium and commission to vendors (Rs. 2,44,064), the net revenue came to Rs. 1,59,64,426.



28. The net excise revenue of the Secunderabad town and cantonment together with the revenue derived from the opium and *ganja* payable to the Residency was Rs. 15,98,212. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 77,961 was payable on account of opium and *ganja* of the Aurangabad Cantonment.

29. Liquor shops were reduced from 8,897 to 8,015 and *toddy* shops from 20,705 to 19,233. The former was attributed to contractors agreeing to a 10 per cent. reduction in spite of long period contracts and the latter to the withdrawal of all unused licences issued in previous years and to a rateable cut effected in all districts.

The total consumption of country liquor in the dominion was 6,36,091 proof gallons compared with 8,24,897 in 1339 Fasli and 9,10,427 in 1338 F. This phenomenal fall of consumption by over 33 per cent. in two years was principally due to the present economic crisis. Consequently the incidence had fallen from 6·61 proof gallons per 100 population in 1339 Fasli to 4·53 gallons in 1340 Fasli, while the average taxation per proof gallon increased from Rs. 12·74 to Rs. 17·64. Similarly the average taxation per seer of opium rose from Rs. 103·17 to Rs. 123·44 despite a reduction of 50 per cent. in the number of shops and of 25 per cent. in consumption.

These figures compared favourably with those in the adjoining British Provinces (Rs. 14·12 for liquor and Rs. 80·46 for opium in Madras, 1928-29). It would be noticed from the above figures that in this state the intoxicants were charged at a high rate and hence there was left little margin for further taxation.

The average excise revenue per head of population, though reduced from Rs. 1·51 to Rs. 1·32 on account of the census returns of 1331 F. which showed an increased population of 1,40,20,000 was still higher than in Madras where it was Rs. 1·19 per head in 1928-29.

30. Including the arrears of cases left pending at the end of 1339 F. (163) and those prosecuted in 1340 F. (493) the total number dealt with in the law courts was 656. Out of these, convictions were obtained in 319 cases and 179 cases were dismissed, leaving a balance of 158 at the end of 1340 F. The highest number of cases (190) was prosecuted in the Mahboobnagar district and the lowest (one) in every one of the districts of Bir, Nanded, Karimnagar and Adilabad. The districts where more than 30 cases were prosecuted were Bidar (63), Gulbarga (56), Warangal (49) and Aurangabad (35). The amount of fines realised was Rs. 9,609.

The number of cases dealt with departmentally inclusive of those pending at the end of 1339 F. was 7,296. Out of them, 2,818 cases were proved and 887 were dismissed, leaving 3,591 pending disposal. The fines realised amount to Rs. 64,814.

31. The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 9,17,606 to Rs. 9,38,775. The increase was due to an additional establishment of 43 clerks sanctioned for working the opium and *ganja* godowns in the districts and *tahsils* on the lines of the Madras system. The percentage of expenditure to the collection revenue rose from 5·13 in 1339 F. to 5·60 in 1340 F.

## SECTION V.

### Forest.

32. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Forest during 1340 F., except for a period of 30 days when he was on leave from the 12th of Shehrewar to the 10th of Meher 1340 F., and when Moulvi Mirza Mohammed Ali Beg Saheb, Conservator of Forest, Western Circle, officiated for him.

83. For purposes of administration, the dominion was divided into two circles Eastern and Western. Each of these Area and classification. was again subdivided into six divisions and every division into a number of ranges.

The year under report was the first in the history of the Forest Department when a reserve area was shown in the departmental annual report. Four forest blocks—one in the Medak and three in the Nanded division—were reserved under Section 18 of the Forest Act.

The total area of protected forests increased by 85·10 square miles from 7,544·58 square miles to 7,629·68 square miles. The increase was due partly to the rectification of area according to the maps prepared by the Survey of India Party in Asifabad and Nirmal and partly to the addition of nine forest blocks transferred from open forests.

There was a reduction of 25·68 square miles in the area of open forests which stood at 2,061·85 square miles as against 2,087·53 square miles in the previous year. The decrease was due to the transfer of nine blocks referred to above comprising an area of 19·35 square miles in the divisions of Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded and Gulbarga. Other modifications were ascribed to rectification of areas of the reserved forests.

The distribution of forest area—protected and open—among the divisions at the end of 1339 F. and 1340 F. was as given hereunder :—

Divisions	PROTECTED FORESTS IN SQ. MILES			OPEN FORESTS IN SQ. MILES			TOTAL (PROTECTED & OPEN FORESTS IN SQ. MILES.		
	1839 F.	1840 F.	Difference	1839 F.	1840 F.	Difference	1839 F.	1840 F.	Difference
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>									
Warangal ..	1,252·14	1,251·89	— 0·25	86·40	86·05	— 0·35	1,288·54	1,287·94	— 0·60
Khammammett ..	798·47	798·47	..	246·53	242·80	— 4·28	1,045·00	1,040·77	— 4·28
Karimnagar ..	880·98	886·40	+ 5·47	44·10	38·62	— 5·48	875·08	875·02	— 0·06
Nizamabad ..	477·47	479·02	+ 1·55	122·89	120·84	— 1·55	599·86	599·86	..
Medak ..	172·96	169·05	— 3·91	128·75	128·75	..	296·71	292·80	— 3·91
Nalgonda ..	254·03	256·15	+ 2·12	188·20	181·12	— 2·08	487·23	487·27	+ 0·04
Total Eastern Circle ..	3,786·00	3,790·98	+ 4·98	756·87	742·68	— 18·69	4,542·87	4,533·66	— 8·71
<i>Western Circle.</i>									
Asafabad ..	1,356·55	1,429·99	+ 73·44	848·53	848·53	..	1,700·08	1,773·52	+ 73·44
Nirmal ..	805·52	809·83	+ 3·81	102·88	102·88	..	907·90	911·71	+ 3·81
Mahbubnagar ..	871·05	876·28	+ 5·23	76·21	70·96	— 5·25	947·26	947·24	— 0·02
Aurangabad ..	260·85	259·52	— 1·33	388·95	381·08	— 2·87	644·80	640·60	— 4·20
Gulbarga ..	215·10	216·66	+ 1·56	197·03	195·48	— 1·55	412·13	412·14	+ 0·01
Nanded ..	249·51	246·92	— 2·59	229·03	226·73	— 2·30	478·54	473·65	— 4·89
Total Western Circle ..	3,758·58	3,833·70	+ 80·12	1,831·16	1,819·17	— 11·99	5,089·74	5,157·87	+ 68·13
Grand Total—Eastern and Western Circles..	7,544·58	7,629·68	+ 85·10	2,087·53	2,061·85	— 25·68	9,632·11	9,691·53	+ 59·42

The total forest area measured 9,691·53 square miles at the end of 1340 F., as against 9,632·11 square miles in the preceding year, indicating a net increase of 59·42 square miles.

34. 121·18 miles of new lines were demarcated, old lines measuring 4,028·48 miles were maintained and 5,752·84 miles were recleared, thus making a total length of 9,781·32 miles of lines repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,255. In addition to the repairs of existing pillars, 1,001 new ones were erected. 482·31 miles of enclosure lines were kept clear in the divisions of Khammammet, Karimnagar, Nanded, Asafabad, Nalgonda and Nirmal.

35. The department was engaged in demarcating, mapping and surveying the annual coupes where systematic working had been in progress. The Survey of India Party worked in the Raichur district of the Gulbarga division and completed a forest survey of 6,747 miles in the dominion.

36. Two working plan parties were at work during the year. Working plans of the Amerabad and Balamore forests covering an area of 30,000 acres and 31,908 acres respectively in the Mahbubnagar division and those for the Aknoor block in the Karimnagar division and for the Chotkur block in the Medak division were made out during the year. A felling scheme for three reserves of the *Sarf-i-Khas* forests was also prepared. The forest areas of Rajura and Asafabad *taluqs* and the remaining portion of the Arsikota block of Karimnagar were reconnoitred. The Kadamba and Garlapeth blocks of the Asafabad division were inspected in order to determine the stock of bamboos and the feasibility of the paper pulp industry. The forests of the Manthani block of the Karimnagar division were inspected in connection with the revision of its felling scheme. A scheme was submitted to Government regarding 26 blocks of the Nanded division scattered over an area of 23,497 acres. Prescriptions of sanctioned working plans or schemes were generally adhered to excepting that in some of the divisions a few coupes could not be sold owing to bad economic conditions and trade depression. The total area under the sanctioned working plans at the close of the year was 9,70,353 acres. At present the area under systematic working was only 15·63 per cent. of the total forest area. Such forests as were close to the railways and commanded an easy transportation of their produce to centres of consumption, had been brought under regular working plans. Others were worked to supply local demands such as wood for domestic fuel and agricultural implements and buildings.

37. During the year, the Public Works Department constructed two roads—one from Medak to Jogipett and the other from Medak to Siddipett *via* Nizampet. Two roads in the Nanded division and one in the Medak division were under construction when the year closed. All these would be very useful for the extraction of forest produce from the surrounding forest blocks. Besides, two cart tracks in the Khammammet division were made motorable departmentally at a cost of Rs. 200.

The Public Works Department completed the Mudgal Range office in the Nanded division and undertook the construction of the range office at Jintur. Repairs to certain buildings and additions and alterations to others were carried out departmentally. One *pucca* room was added to the Karepalli Range office in the Khammammet division. Ten forest inspection cottages in different ranges were also constructed during the year.

38. Fire protection work was not undertaken in the Asafabad division as no systematic felling had been started there. The total area attempted to be fire protected during the year was 5,98,517 acres against 5,54,938 in the previous year. An area of 40,447 acres was reported to have been

burnt, leaving 5,53,070 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure on fire protection works amounted to Rs. 7,294 as against Rs. 5,961 in 1339 F. The incidence of cost per 100 acres was the highest in the Nalgonda division (Rs. 8-0-9) and the lowest in the Nizamabad division (Re. 0-9-0). In other divisions, it varied between Rs. 2-1-2 in the Nirmal division and Re. 0-11-10 in the Nanded division. The origin of fires was attributed to carelessness of wayfarers in the divisions of Khammammet and Mahboobnagar and to incendiarism in Jagtial and Tadcherla ranges of the Karimnagar division.

39. The area of forest totally closed to grazing rose from 296·09 square miles in 1339 F., to 366·95 square miles in 1340 F. That closed to all animals for a part of the year slightly increased from 48·91 square miles to 50·60 square miles. That closed to grazing of goats only throughout the year and that open to all animals were 4,305·76 square miles and 3,793·33 square miles respectively compared with 5,705·40 and 2,533·56 square miles in 1339 F. Altogether 11,04,777 animals were allowed to graze and all of them were paid for.

The total revenue realised from grazing decreased from Rs. 10,29,136 to Rs. 7,43,458 indicating a fall of Rs. 2,85,678 which was attributed partly to the abolition of cess collected previously at 6 pies in the rupee of land revenue for grazing on land outside protected forests and partly to cattle diseases and refund of excess fees collected in 1339 F.

40. The natural reproduction from coppice was satisfactory in most of the divisions. Regenerations from seeds was hopeful in some divisions but they were damaged in other divisions partly due to heavy rains and partly to the forests having been situated on hilly tracts. Seedling of teak, *abrus*, *nallamaddi* and *palas* were found in most of the forests of the divisions of Warangal and Medak, particularly in the felled coupes where regeneration from coppice was good on account of heavy rains. *Yeppa* did not produce any seeds in the Khammammet division where coppice shoots of *sandra*, *kodsha*, *satin*, etc., were satisfactory as also those of teak. Reproduction from teak seeds was sufficient and healthy in the Nalgonda division and natural regeneration from teak seed in the Nirmal division was quite profuse wherever the soil was suitable and mother trees available. In lac areas of the Nirmal division, the growth of *palas* was profuse and seedlings were healthy. The small patches of *sandal* found in the protected forests of the Gulbarga division showed a poor growth restricted to only saplings and poles.

As regards artificial regeneration, it may be observed that broadcast sowing of 'babul' undertaken in the Karimnagar division was not satisfactory while that attempted in 5 acres of the Parbhani 'babul' *ban* gave good results. 50 per cent. of *sandal* seeds and 70 per cent. of teak seeds sown broadcast in the Parbhani division germinated. Out of two thousand pits sown with seeds of teak, *satin*, *tirman*, *sundra*, etc., in the Nalgonda division seedlings of the last three species sprang up in 608 pits. In the Khammammet division only a small percentage of bamboo seeds sown and transplanted teak seedlings survived due to long breaks in the monsoon just after the operation. 25 per cent. of teak and *nallamaddi* seeds sown and 35 per cent. of causerina plants put in pits in the Jirmitla range of the Medak division survived.

Clearing operations were carried out in the divisions of Khammammet, Karimnagar and Warangal, while thinning operations were conducted in the Nalgonda and Gulbarga divisions and creepers and climbers were cut in the Medak division. In the Khammammet division sample plots were selected in *dendrocalamus strictus* and *bambusa arundinacea* areas in order to ascertain the proportion of new culms reproduced.

41. The total area systematically exploited decreased from 34,393 acres in 1339 F., to 33,043 in 1340 F. The permits of small timber and firewood for agricultural requirements gradually decreased in proportion to systematic fellings introduced

in protected forests. Sanctioned schemes for bamboo fellings were carried out over an area of 1,12,571 acres compared with 1,03,981 in the previous year. As usual, minor forest produce was sold by public auction. License vendors were appointed to collect grazing fees in some of the divisions. Propagation of *lac* was undertaken in the divisions of Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Nirmal. The transference of the mulberry garden at Mahadevpur in the Karimnagar district to the Industrial Department had been under the consideration of the department. During the year, 18,757 cocoons were sent to the Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle for disposal. In almost all divisions, firewood was allowed to be removed free of charge from open forests and free grazing was also allowed in them. All coupes were exploited by contractors wherever there was a demand and labour was available.

42. The department continued to maintain a forest school at Mahbubabad to train deputy rangers, surveyors, foresters and forest guards and the year under report was the third year since its inception. Its total strength was 46. At the Final Examination held during the year, 9 out of 10 students passed the Deputy Rangers' Examination, 14 out of 14 passed the Foresters' Examination and 17 out of 17 passed the Forest Guards' Examination. Two candidates appeared at the Surveyors' Examination and both of them were declared successful. The Director-General of Revenue while on tour, inspected the school and as per his advice, proposals to put the school on a permanent basis were submitted to Government for sanction.

43. The Osmania Match Factory at Mahbubabad was doing good work. The total value of wood supplied by the Forest Department increased from Rs. 1,628 in 1339 F., to Rs. 3,640 in 1340 F.

The Hyderabad Fuel Department started on the 5th of Khurdad 1339 F., sold 5,301 maunds of fuel for Rs. 3,021 against 6,767 maunds imported by the Hyderabad Meter Gauge contractors.

The abolition of *bigawan* system in the Asafabad district had been under the consideration of Government.

New grazing rules were framed and submitted to Government for sanction.

44. Including the arrears of the previous year (5,163), the total number of cases dealt with departmentally in 1340 F., was 8,928 and of them 3,923 or 43·9 per cent. were disposed of. The highest percentage of disposal was in the Medak division (97·81) and the lowest (11·99) in the Nanded division. In other divisions the percentages varied between 86·59 in the Warangal division and 24·14 in the Nizamabad division. The fines recovered during the year were Rs. 46,777 compared with Rs. 51,474 of the last year. The average incidence per case therefore fell from Rs. 16 to Rs. 13.

There were three criminal cases pending at the end of the 1339 F. During the year eight new cases were prosecuted, thus making a total of 11. Of these, conviction was obtained in one case, and acquittals were ordered in five cases.

45. The gross receipts realised under all heads decreased from Rs. 21,68,809 in 1339 F. to Rs. 16,88,906 in 1340 F., indicating a fall of Rs. 4,79,903 or 28·4 per cent. which was due partly to the abolition of the grazing cess and partly to the general slump prevailing all round that considerably affected the purchasing power of agricultural populations who were the principal customers of forest produce. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 13,633 from Rs. 7,28,862 to Rs. 7,42,495. Thus the total surplus was reduced from Rs. 14,39,947 in 1339 F., to Rs. 9,46,411 in 1340 F.

46. The current demand amounted to Rs. 16,59,801 out of which Rs. 15,51,351 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,450 or about 6·53 per cent. of the demand as against 4·28 per cent. in the previous year.

The amount of arrears at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,42,163 to which Rs. 1,148 were added. Of this 7,860 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 80,907 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,53,896 still outstanding in favour of the department. Inclusive of the current year's arrears (Rs. 1,08,450), there was a total outstanding of Rs. 2,62,346 to Government credit at the end of 1340 F.

## SECTION VI.

### Customs.

47. Nawab Rustom Jung Bahadur continued as the Customs Commissioner during 1340 F.

48. Owing to a marked fall in the prices of certain commodities considerable reductions in the rates of duty had to be made temporarily. The duty on cotton was reduced by 45 per cent., that on cotton seed by 62·5 per cent., that on *Jawar* by 33·3 per cent., that on castor-seed by 25 per cent., that on ground-nuts by 50 per cent., and that on *til* by 20 per cent. To encourage local industries, the export duty on oils of all kinds and on dressed and tanned hides and skins was abolished. Exemption from export duty was formerly restricted to articles made by hand or animal labour, but during the year all articles manufactured by machinery or otherwise were brought on the free list. The import duty on dyes and tanning materials was also abolished. The most important change in the history of the Customs Department was the abolition of the *Octroi* duty with effect from 20th Ardibehisht 1340 F.

The changed rates of duty on certain exported and imported articles enforced in 1340 F. were as tabulated under, comparably with those obtaining in 1339 F. :—

Names of Commodities	Duty levied on imports or exports	Duty under previous orders				Duty under revised orders			
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Cotton .. .. .	Export	5	0	0	Per palla	2	12	0	Per palla
Cotten-seed .. .. .	do	0	8	0	do	0	8	0	do
<i>Jawar</i> white .. .. .	do	0	12	0	do	0	10	0	do
						0	8	0	do
<i>Jawar</i> , yellow .. .. .	do	0	10	0	do				
Castor-seed .. .. .	do	1	0	0	do	0	12	0	do
Ground-nuts in shell .. .. .	do	1	0	0	do	0	8	0	do
Ground-nuts shelled .. .. .	do	1	8	0	do	0	12	0	do
<i>Til</i> .. .. .	do	1	4	0	do	1	0	0	do
Oils of all kinds .. .. .	do	Raswari and Ad-valorem				Free			
Hides and skin, tanned or dressed	do	Ad-valorem				Free			
All local manufactures. ..	do	A. Articles manufactured by hand or animal power				Free			
		B. Ad-valorem duty on articles manufactured by steam or electric power.							
Dyes and tanning materials ..	Imports	Raswari and Ad-valorem .				Free			
Pig iron : wrought or cast iron ingots or blocks ; flat or square bars of iron or steel, scraps of iron and steel, brass copper sheets or ingots and sheets of all shapes and broken pieces thereof ; iron and steel sheets and plates, galvanised tinned pieces or otherwise, except galvanised corrugated sheets, etc.	do	do				do			

49. The customs revenue of the State was mainly influenced by the agricultural conditions and the general condition of trade both in the State and in British India. A scale of reduced duties on specific articles of export and import was sanctioned as a temporary measure of remittal in view of the general trade slump. Besides, duties on certain articles were abolished mainly with the idea of encouraging the local industries. All these measures contributed to a considerable fall in the import and export revenues. The former decreased by 24·7 per cent. from 75·07 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 56·53 lakhs in 1340 F. and the latter by 34·4 per cent from Rs. 96·81 lakhs to Rs. 63·50 lakhs. Thus the total customs revenue was reduced by 30·6 per cent. or Rs. 53·70 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 121·81 lakhs as compared with Rs. 175·51 lakhs in the previous year. Out of the total loss of Rs. 53·70 lakhs, Rs. 29·38 lakhs were put down to reduction of export duty on certain articles, Rs. 4·20 lakhs to fall in prices, Rs. 1·67 lakhs to the abolition of the *Octroi* duty, 0·75 lakh to abolition of duty on certain commodities to encourage local industries and the balance of Rs. 17·70 lakhs to general depression in trade.

Comparative figures of the customs revenue under the different heads in 1339 F. and 1340 F. were as given under :—

Heads				1339 F.	1340 F.	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	..	..	..	75,07,054	56,52,622	18,54,432
<i>Octroi</i>	..	..	..	2,96,784	1,80,001	1,66,783
Exports	..	..	..	96,81,142	63,49,452	33,81,690
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	65,968	48,890	17,078
Total				1,75,50,898	1,21,80,965	53,69,928

The chief decreases in revenue from import duties were under cotton, twist and yarn (1·38 lakhs), animals (Rs. 1·06 lakh), silver and silver manufactures (Rs. 2·10 lakhs), gunny bags (Rs. 0·61 lakh), gold and gold manufactures (Rs. 0·48 lakh), galvanised iron, plain and corrugated iron sheets (Rs. 0·86 lakh), sugar (Rs. 0·46 lakh), while noticeable increases occurred under petrol (Rs. 0·14 lakh), electrical goods (Rs. 0·14 lakh) and cinema films (Rs. 0·11 lakh.)

The revenue from exports mainly confined to raw produce showed decreases under cotton (Rs. 25·77 lakhs), *Jawar* (1·72 lakhs), cotton-seed (Rs. 1·67 lakhs), *til* (Rs. 0·63 lakh), ground-nuts (Rs. 0·61 lakh), dry chillies (Rs. 0·61 lakh), oil-seeds (Rs. 0·55 lakh) and raw and tanned hides and skins (Rs. 0·59 lakh). The principal increases were noticed under linseed (Rs. 0·12 lakh), castor-seed (Rs. 0·52 lakh) and oil-cakes of all kinds (Rs. 0·22 lakh.)

The total *Diwani* revenue inclusive of the contribution of 25 per cent. from the *Sarf-i-Khas* customs was Rs. 107·57 lakhs as compared with Rs. 158·05 in 1339 F. The *Sarf-i-Khas* revenue also decreased from Rs. 17·46 lakhs to Rs. 14·24 lakhs.

50. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free during the year under report amounted to Rs. 252·24 lakhs compared with Rs. 418·44 lakhs in 1339 F. indicating a fall of Rs. 166·20 lakhs. The total value of goods passed duty free in favour of Government departments, Railway companies, British garrison, Residency staff, Collieries, etc. was slightly reduced from Rs. 109·95 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 105·07 lakhs in 1340 F.

51. The total number of cases for disposal was 2,042—589 arrears and 1,453 instituted during the year. Of these, 1,680 were disposed of, leaving 362 pending at the end of 1340 F. Fines amounting to Rs. 25,049 were imposed on 785 persons under the Customs Act as against Rs. 41,456 on 869 persons in the previous year. Out of 559 appeals for disposal, 486 or 86·8 per cent. were disposed

of. Property in 94 cases of smuggling was seized under the Customs Act and in 31 cases, property of the value of Rs. 1,686 was sold by auction.

52. The actual cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 19,87,969 as compared with Rs. 19,28,580 in 1889 F. representing an increase of Rs. 59,489.

Cost.

## SECTION VII.

### Wards' Estate.

53. The Court of Wards remained in charge of Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Sahib till the 12th of Amerdad 1340 F. when he was transferred as First Talukdar, Nanded district and Moulvi Syed Badruddin Husain Sahib, B.A., H.C.S., assumed charge of it and administered it till the end of the year.

Control.

54. The number of estates at the end of 1889 F. was 43. During the year, 8 new estates were added and 2 were restored, leaving 44 at the end of 1340 F. Of these, 41 were under the regular management of the court and 3 were controlled through Honorary Superintendents.

Number of estates.

55. The year 1340 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 13.60 lakhs and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 23.69 lakhs. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 37.29 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 27.29 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the credit of the estates at the close of 1340 F.

Finance.

56. Out of 585 villages that had been under the supervision of the Court of Wards, 223 villages were surveyed and assessed, 113 were being still surveyed and the reports of 189 villages were being prepared, leaving 60 villages unassessed at the end of 1340 F.

Survey and settlement.

57. As compared with the previous year more attention was devoted to the construction and repairs of buildings and repairs of irrigation sources. The expenditure incurred under this head rose by Rs. 48,920 and amounted to Rs. 1,75,716.

Public works and general improvement.

58. The inter-estate liabilities at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 14,376 out of which Rs. 517 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,859. Of outside liabilities, suits to the value of Rs. 41,86,856 were pending enquiry in the civil courts at the beginning of 1340 F. Fresh suits amounting to Rs. 2,68,522 were filed, raising the total value to Rs. 44,05,378. Out of these, suits of the value of Rs. 1,14,539 were decreed and those of Rs. 27,490 were dismissed, thus leaving suits valued at Rs. 42,63,349 pending enquiry at the close of 1340 F. In the Court of Wards, there were no suits pending enquiry at the end of 1889 F. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 3,91,771 were filed and those of Rs. 10,124 were admitted. Out of the liabilities of Rs. 5,55,461 admitted by the civil courts and the Court of Wards as the outstanding of the previous years as well as those for the year 1340 F., claims for Rs. 1,84,652 were disposed of, leaving claims of Rs. 3,70,809 pending settlement at the close of the year.

Liabilities.

59. There were altogether 104 wards (boys 58 and girls 46) under the guardianship of the Court. Of these, 14 studied in the Jagirdars' College, 15 boys and 9 girls attended Government institutions, 18 boys and 27 girls attended private and professional schools, one was in service and the rest were not of school-going age except two who were insane.

Education of wards.



60. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 94,503. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,52,378, making a total of Rs. 3,46,881 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,98,213 was set off, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,668.

Fees and management charges.

### SECTION VIII.

#### Well Irrigation.

61. The total number of wells sunk by *ryots* was 5,170 in 1340 Fasli. as against 1,065 in 1339 F. The largest number was sunk in the Nalgonda district, being 4,062, while the smallest was in the Gulbarga district, being one.

Number of new wells.

62. The total amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 3,72,837 as against Rs. 66,952 in 1339 F. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 72, the actual cost per well varying from Rs. 1,600 in the Mahboobnagar district to Rs. 42 in the Karimnagar district.

Cost of new wells.

63. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 10,459 acres, as against 1,781 acres in 1339 F.

Area irrigated by the new wells.

### SECTION IX.

#### Famine and Well-Sinking.

64. The Director-General and Secretary to the Revenue Department continued in charge of the Famine Administration under orders of the Famine Board which consisted of the Hon. Members of Revenue, Finance and Public Works departments with their Secretaries.

Control

65. In order to alleviate the distress of the agriculturists caused by a general depreciation in prices of the agricultural products, the following relief measures were adopted from time to time.

Work turned out.

(1) Reduction of the customs duties on cotton, cotton-seed, white and yellow *jawar*, castor, ground-nut, *ramtil* and *til*.

(2) Considerate collection of the revenue *kists* without coercive measures.

(3) Suspension of the collection of arrears under all heads.

(4) Extension in the period of collections of revenue *Kists*.

(5) Grant of special *taccavi* to the agriculturists during the cultivating seasons.

(6) Postponement of *rabi kists* in the Sindhnur, Gangawati and Lingsugur *taluqs* of the Raichur district and in Shorapur and Shahpur *taluqs* of the Gulbarga district aggregating Rs. 2,19,809.

(7) The distribution of Rs. 1,60,000 as *taccavi* to the agriculturists in almost all the districts.

The Well-Sinking Department was in charge of Mr. Mohammed Asudullah, till the 21st of Isfandar 1340 F., when Mr. L. Munn returned after sick leave from England and remained in charge of the department till the end of the year.

The total number of wells undertaken by the department to the end of 1340 F. was 612. Of these, 383 wells only were fully completed. The trial pits of 72 wells had to be abandoned. Some wells constructed previously had to be deepened to the permanent water-table. A few cattle troughs were constructed and petty repairs done on 59 wells completed in previous years. In all 410 wells were made available to villagers for drinking water.

The average cost of a cement-concrete steined well was Rs. 667 and the average cost plus the overhead charges worked up to Rs. 1,045 *i.e.*, the

overhead charges per well constituted more than 50 per cent. of the average cost proper thereon. During the year only one agricultural well was dug and completed under the control of the Special Officer at a cost of Rs. 1,300 in compliance with a scheme of the Famine Board to sink such wells for affording facilities to the farmers to recover the cost thereof by a famine loan if it proved a success.

The total expenditure incurred on the Well-Sinking Department rose from Rs. 1,88,106 in 1889 F., to Rs. 2,07,097 in 1840 F.

The construction of the following roads was undertaken in the last famine and they were left incomplete owing to the closure of relief camps.

Manvi-Sindhur road	}	Raichur district.
Mudgal-Belihal road		
Tawargira-Kushtgi road		
Sindhur-Karatgi road		
Karatgi-Gangawati road	}	Nalgonda district.
Devarkonda-Miriyalguda road		

Out of a sanctioned allotment of Rs. 9½ lakhs, the total amount spent on them in 1840 F. was Rs. 2,60,244 as compared with Rs. 3,41,933 in 1889 F. The Deverkonda-Miriyalguda road in the Nalgonda district was completed during the year.

66. The total expenditure incurred on the Famine and Well-Sinking Department amounted to Rs. 4,67,342 as compared with Rs. 5,64,442 in 1889 F.

Cost.

## CHAPTER III.

### Protection.

#### SECTION I.

##### Legislative Council.

67. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., continued in charge  
Control. of the Legislative Department during the year.

68. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council  
Constitution. which was composed, as before, of 20 members, 8 of whom were non-officials.

69. 2 Council and 23 Select Committee meetings were held during  
Acts the year as against 2 and 39 respectively in 1339 F. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(i) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Stamp Act.*—Under Section 33 of the Stamp Act, that provided the levy of a cash penalty of ten times the the prescribed stamp duty on the unstamped or inadequately stamped documents filed in the Courts of Law, the offices, and the courts of *Paighas*, *Jagirs* and *Samastans* collected the penalty in cash at the prescribed rate and credited the amounts to their respective funds. But, since these *Paighas*, etc., were supplied stamps at 7½ per cent. discount on their face-value, there seemed therefore no justification why the penalty should not go to the Government treasury. This could only be done by collecting the penalty in stamps instead of in cash. An amendment was therefore made in the Stamp Act, providing that all *Paighas*, *Jagirs* and *Samastans* should collect the penalty in stamps instead of in cash as before.

(ii) *An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.*—To curtail the unnecessary heavy work of the *Sadar Adalats* on account of Second appeals allowed in civil suits under the Code of Civil Procedure, which practically left little time for the disposal of sessions cases and to save the parties from inordinate expenses, only two appeals as in British India were allowed the second one lying to the High Court instead of to the *Sadar Adalats*. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended accordingly.

(iii) *The Hyderabad Census Act.*—An Act for the conduct of the Indian Decennial Census of 1931 in H. E. H.'s dominions was passed.

(iv) *An Act to amend the Customs Act.*—With the object of extending the Customs Act to the Administered area it was in consultation with the Hon'ble the Resident, finally decided that cases of prosecution and trial of Customs' Officers on charges of furnishing wrong information to the police of the Administered area, instead of being tried by the Residency Magistrate as originally contemplated should be tried by the Magistrates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, but their appointment would be subject to the previous approval of the Hon'ble the Resident. Accordingly, a section to that effect was inserted in the Customs Act without any reference to the condition of the previous approval.

(v) *An Act to amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—The Indian Government, in compliance with the resolution of the League of Nations legislated against the evil system of trafficking in women and using them for immoral purposes. The provisions of the Hyderabad Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure were accordingly brought into consonance with the legislation of the Government of India.

(vi) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.*—The Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code contained no such specific provisions against persons so desperate and dangerous as to be hazardous to

public safety as were found in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure which empowered magistrates to require such persons to execute a bond for keeping good behaviour. The code was therefore amended to control such characters.

(vii) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—Under the Hyderabad Penal Code “Conspiracy” was an offence only when, in furtherance thereof, or in the very act of forming a conspiracy, any unlawful act was done or omission made; but a conspiracy formed preparatory to the commission of an offence or any unlawful act or an act not in itself unlawful but perpetrated by unlawful means did not constitute an offence. This enabled the actual conspirators to escape from the grip of the law. It was therefore deemed expedient to amend the Code on the lines of the British Indian Code and at the same time the first schedule to it to make scope for new offences.

70. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1340 Fasli.

Bills.

- (1) A Bill relating to the Hyderabad Municipal Act.
- (2) A Bill relating to the Electricity Act.
- (3) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (4) A Bill relating to Water Works Act.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Companies Act.
- (6) A Bill relating to the Boilers and Machinery Act.
- (7) A Bill to amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (8) A Bill relating to the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act.
- (9) A Bill to amend the Rules of the Civil Courts.
- (10) A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act.
- (11) A Bill to amend the Wardship Act.
- (12) A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (13) A Bill relating to the Guardianship of Orphans.
- (14) A Bill to amend the Factories Act.
- (15) A Bill to amend the Revenue Act.

71. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 1,00,455 as compared with Rs. 90,907 in 1339 Fasli.

Cost.

## SECTION II.

### Justice.

72. The official cadre of the High Court was, as before, composed of a chief justice and 8 puisne judges. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Chief Justice during the year. Nawab Siraj Yar Jung Bahadur a puisne judge retired on pension and Moulvi Mohammed Asadullah Saheb Siddiqi was appointed as a puisne judge in Meher 1340 Fasli.

Control.

73. The judicial work of the *Diwani* was performed by a staff of 132 permanent officers. The staff subordinate to the High Court consisted of 7 divisional judges, 24 district judges and 91 *taluk* munsiffs—all of whom exercised civil and criminal powers and one *qazi*. The city of Hyderabad had 4 civil judges for civil justice and 5 magistrates for criminal justice. There was a special magistrate to try cases of the Co-operative Department, besides an honorary session judge and seven honorary magistrates and judges.

Cadre.

The judicial work of the *Sarf-i-Khas Ilaga*, where the judicial and executive duties were not separated was performed by 26 officers who exercised both judicial and executive powers.

74. Both civil and criminal cases combined instituted during the year decreased from 1,37,989 in 1339 Fasli to 1,32,521 in 1340 Fasli indicating a fall of 3 per cent. Including the arrears of the previous year the total disposable cases numbered 1,76,520 against 1,82,035. There was also a fall of 3 per cent. in the total number of decided cases, being 1,33,862 compared with 1,38,036. The percentage of disposals to the total cases before the courts was 73·5. The deficit in the total value of civil suits from Rs. 145·67 lakhs in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 122·06 lakhs in 1340 Fasli was due to a smaller number of fresh cases. This state of affairs was attributed to the general economic depression affecting the dominion in common with other countries.

The average duration of cases was longer on the original civil and the criminal sides as well as on the appellate civil side and shorter on the appellate criminal side.

During the year, the High Court passed orders for the dismissal of one District Judge, and one Munsiff; one munsiff was compelled to retire and another was degraded to the status of a first grade clerk.

The receipts of the Judicial Department declined from Rs. 17,37,019 to Rs. 15,50,736 indicating a deficit of Rs. 1,86,283, while the total expenditure increased by Rs. 39,425 and amounted to Rs. 21,85,995 compared with Rs. 21,46,570 in 1339 Fasli.

The receipts of the *jagir* civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 1,58,496 as against Rs. 1,78,413 showing a deficit of Rs. 19,917 while the expenditure increased from Rs. 3,59,690 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 3,61,176 in 1340 Fasli.

## A. CIVIL JUSTICE.

### Original Jurisdiction.

75. There was a fall of 16·5 per cent. in the number of original civil suits which numbered 21,671 as against 25,960 in 1339 Fasli. The distribution of suits among the various courts was as follows:—

Courts	1339 F.	1340 F.
High Court .. .. .	34	54
Divisional Courts .. .. .	90	87
District Courts .. .. .	2,634	2,428
City Courts .. .. .	2,113	2,034
Munsif Courts .. .. .	21,059	17,023
Thasil Courts .. .. .	30	45

Classified according to the subject of litigation 14,492 or 66·8 per cent. of the total suits were for money or movable property, 3,852 or 17·8 per cent. were for immovable property and 3,327 or 15·4 per cent. were for title. The number of rent law suits was only 385. Money suits showed a fall of 8·5 per cent. as compared with the figure of the preceding year, and formed as usual the dominant figures of the munsiff courts.

76. The total value of the suits also registered a deficit of 16·2 per cent. from Rs. 145·67 lakhs to Rs. 122·06 lakhs. The majority of suits *i.e.*, about 73·4 per cent. was under Rs. 500 in value, 10 per cent. were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, 7·4 per cent. between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, and 8·2 per cent. were for Rs. 5,000 and above.

77. Original suits for disposal including those undisposed at the end of the preceding year (12,270) and those instituted otherwise (4,235) numbered 38,176 compared with 43,106. Of these, those actually disposed of figured 27,495 or 72·0

per cent. compared with 71·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The disposals of contested and uncontested suits in the various courts in 1339 Fasli and 1340 Fasli together with their average duration were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars		Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percent- age of cases dis- posed of	AVERAGE DURA- TION	
			Contest- ed	Uncont- ested	Total			Contest- ed	Uncont- ested
High Court	1339 F.	184	24	10	34	100	25·8	489	794
	1340 F.	159	21	38	54	105	88·9	775	272
Divisional Courts	1339 F.	346	83	107	140	206	40·5	536	725
	1340 F.	348	82	94	126	222	86·2	709	412
District Courts	1339 F.	5,117	1,815	2,164	3,479	1,688	70·0	370	176
	1340 F.	4,761	1,268	2,064	3,382	1,429	69·9	268	155
City Courts	1339 F.	4,184	655	1,912	2,567	1,617	61·8	249	200
	1340 F.	4,262	835	1,897	2,782	1,580	64·1	288	208
Munsif Courts	1339 F.	88,280	7,110	17,469	24,579	8,701	73·8	248	117
	1340 F.	28,577	6,989	14,266	21,205	7,872	74·2	261	126
Thasil Courts	1339 F.	45	6	31	37	8	82·2	320	280
	1340 F.	69	1	45	46	28	66·6	168	72
Total	1339 F.	48,106	9,148	21,698	30,886	12,270	71·5	267	128
	1340 F.	38,176	9,096	18,899	27,495	10,681	72·0	267	189

The percentage of cases disposed of was higher in the High Court, the city courts and the munsif courts and lower in the divisional, district, and *thasil* courts. The average percentage of disposals show a slight improvement of 0·5 against the corresponding figure of the last year. With the exception of the district and the *thasil* courts, the average duration of contested cases was longer in all other courts, while in uncontested cases it was shorter in the High Court, the Divisional, district and *tahsil* courts, but longer in the city courts and the munsif courts. The average duration of all courts in contested cases remained stationary while in uncontested cases it was prolonged by 16 days.

The total number of suits pending in all grades of courts at the end of 1340 Fasli was 10,681 as against 12,270 in 1339 Fasli indicating a net fall of 1,589 and about 70 per cent. of the total suits were pending at the munsif courts. The nature of the decisions in the contested and uncontested suits and other particulars compared with those of 1339 Fasli were shown by the following table :—

Particulars	CONTESTED				UNCONTESTED								
	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed ex-parte	Total
Number of suits in 1839 F. ..	6,332	2,811	9,143	506	270	3,608	1,878	198	4,214	5,542	4,103	1,974	21,693
Number of suits in 1840 F. ..	6,427	2,669	9,096	386	351	3,274	1,899	123	3,710	4,190	8,751	1,215	18,899
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (30,836) disposed of in 1839 F. ..	20.6	9.1	29.7	1.6	0.8	12.0	6.0	0.6	13.7	17.9	13.3	4.4	70.3
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (27,495) disposed of in 1840 F. ..	23.4	9.7	33.1	1.4	1.3	11.9	5.1	0.5	13.5	14.2	13.6	4.4	66.0

78. 19,345 applications for execution of decrees were made during the year which along with those pending at the end of 1339 Fasli totalled 29,056 as against 30,101 in 1339 Fasli. Execution proceedings were actually taken in 6,773 or 23 per cent. of the applications compared with 26 per cent. in the previous year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 3,735 of them and partial satisfaction in 3,038 cases. In 10,520 cases, the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous and 1,810 were transferred to other courts, and 9,953 remained pending at the close of the year.

Among the coercive measures employed were arrests and imprisonments of judgment-debtors in 98 and 70 cases respectively, sale of movable property in 630 and of immovable property in 549 cases; attachment of property followed by release in 1,027 cases, possession of immovable property was given in 1,127 cases, and of movable property in 24 cases. As far as money decrees were concerned, the amount actually collected was Rs. 11,52,901 as against Rs. 12,72,651 representing a net deficit of Rs. 1,10,750.

79. The number of miscellaneous proceedings of the nature of objections, etc., incidental to original cases including those pending at the close of the previous year totalled 18,345. Of these 14,122 were disposed of during the year and 4,223 were pending. Of the cases disposed of, 629 were compromised or decreed on confession of claims, 2,357 were decided *ex-parte*, 45 were referred to arbitrations and 2,721 were contested. 668 cases had been pending for more than one year as compared with 620 in 1339 Fasli.

80. In the city of Hyderabad, there was a separate small cause court while in the districts, the small cause court powers were delegated to most of the district judges and selected munsiffs. The total number of small cause cases for disposal in the city and the districts was 2,699 and of these, 2,024 were disposed of. The majority of them were dealt with in the city court where 1,361 against 1,975 cases were decided.

#### APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

81. Appeals pending in all grades of courts in the dominion declined slightly from 14,432 in 1339 F. to 14,228 in 1340 Fasli. The percentage of decided appeals also decreased from 51.3 to 47.9. Consequently, there was an increase in the average duration (279 days against 255 days) as well as in the number of appeals pending at the end of 1340 Fasli (7,400 compared with 7,018 in 1339 Fasli). Taking every grade of court separately, there was a decrease in the percentage of appeals disposed of by all kinds of courts. The average duration was longer in all grades of courts except the district courts where it was reduced from 123 to 111 days. Appeals pending for more than 3 months totalled 5,760 of which the largest number (2,909) was before the High Court. Then came in order the Divisional Courts (2,682), the District Courts (145) and the City Courts (24). The appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average duration of

[Statement.



suits and the percentage of disposal in 1339 Fasli and 1340 Fasli were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institution	Total No. of appeals for disposal	Total No. of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1339 F.	3,178	1,099	4,277	1,092	3,185	25·5	620
.. { 1340 F.	3,185	1,247	4,432	1,075	3,357	24·2	742
City Courts .. { 1339 F.	30	141	171	137	34	80·1	122
.. { 1340 F.	84	128	162	100	62	61·7	164
Divisional Courts { 1339 F.	2,299	2,611	4,910	2,103	2,807	42·8	331
.. { 1340 F.	2,807	2,130	4,937	1,893	3,044	38·8	355
District Courts.. { 1339 F.	1,020	4,054	5,074	4,082	992	80·4	123
.. { 1340 F.	992	3,705	4,697	3,760	937	80·0	111
Total.. { 1339 F.	6,527	7,905	14,432	7,414	7,018	51·3	255
.. { 1340 F.	7,018	7,210	14,228	6,828	7,400	47·9	279

82. Miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year were 4,490 *i. e.* 174 more than in 1339 Fasli, which added to the arrears of 1339 Fasli totalled 6,441. 72·6 per cent. of them were disposed of against 63·6 per cent. The increased percentage in the disposals resulted from the reduced average duration of appeal cases (140 days against 175 days) which consequently also minimised the appeals pending at the end of the year (1,761 against 1,951). The average duration of these cases was shorter in the High Court and the district courts and longer in the divisional and city courts. Appeals pending for more than 3 months numbered 1,056, the largest number (562) being in the divisional courts. Details of the working of the various grades of courts in 1339 Fasli and 1340 Fasli were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institution	Total No. of appeals for disposal	Total No. of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1339 F.	1,038	1,170	2,208	1,314	894	59·5	241
.. { 1340 F.	894	2,390	3,284	2,578	706	78·5	138
City Courts .. { 1339 F.	13	88	101	69	82	68·3	67
.. { 1340 F.	32	82	114	83	81	72·8	92
Divisional Courts { 1339 F.	663	915	1,578	861	717	54·6	175
.. { 1340 F.	717	910	1,627	921	706	56·6	217
District Courts.. { 1339 F.	337	1,143	1,480	1,172	308	79·2	107
.. { 1340 F.	308	1,108	1,416	1,093	318	77·5	95
Total .. { 1339 F.	2,051	3,316	5,367	3,416	1,951	63·6	175
.. { 1340 F.	1,951	4,490	6,441	4,680	1,761	72·6	140

83. The receipts of the civil courts for the year amounted to Rs. 12,67,781 as against Rs. 14,29,523 in the previous year, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,61,742. Of this sum, Rs. 9,53,418 were realised from the sale of stamps, Rs. 1,53,896 from process service stamps, Rs. 85,392 from fines and the remainder amounting to Rs. 75,075 were set down to miscellaneous items.

84. The total number of *Jagir* Courts stood as previously at 63. Of these, 5 were divisional courts, 10 district courts and 48 munsiff's courts. Including arrears (2,013) the total number of original suits for disposal was 5,522 compared with 5,985 in 1339 Fasli. Of these 3,781 were disposed of and 1,741 remained pending at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 68·4 compared with 66·3 in the preceding year. Cases pending for more than a year increased from 228 in 1339 Fasli to 557 in 1340 Fasli. There was a decline in the average duration of contested cases (347 against 427 days). Miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal increased from 2,543 in 1339 F. to 2,652 in 1340 Fasli of which 1,998 were disposed of, leaving 654 pending at the close of the year. Fresh applications for the execution of decrees numbered 2,114 as against 2,055 and the total for disposal including arrears was 2,985 as against 3,011 :—2,056 cases (or about 69 per cent. of this total) were disposed of during the year, leaving 929 pending at the close of 1340 Fasli.

Appeals for disposal increased from 701 in 1339 Fasli to 733 in 1340 Fasli. 79 per cent. of these were disposed of as against 80 per cent. in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals numbered 236, of which 194 were disposed of, as against 198 and 161 respectively.

The average duration of regular appeals remained stationary *viz.*, 133 days and that of the miscellaneous appeals increased from 78 days in 1339 Fasli to 83 days in 1340 Fasli. The total receipts realised from these courts were Rs. 1,15,275 as against Rs. 1,20,464.

## B. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

### Original Jurisdiction.

85. Compared with the figures of the previous year there was a decline in criminal offences as well as in the number of persons implicated: the former was reduced from 59,511 to 58,396 and the latter from 91,970 to 88,911.

Of the offences reported, 38,002 were regular ones and 20,394 were miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace, security for good behaviour, public nuisances, etc. 55 per cent. of the regular offences were covered by the Penal Code and the rest were against municipal and local laws.

86. Cases of regular offences including arrears totalled 37,667 compared with 38,836, showing a decline of 3 per cent. The percentage of disposal remained the same as in the year before, *viz.*, 94·7. The cases pending at the end of the year declined and numbered 1,962 as against 2,039 in 1339 Fasli. The number of persons under trial declined by about 6 per cent. being 78,002 against 82,903. 71,111 persons were tried with the result that 20,996 were convicted, 45,538 acquitted or discharged, 613 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,964 were accounted for otherwise such as transfers, deaths or escapes. The ratio of discharges to total convictions was as 9:4. 6,891 persons as against 7,313 were awaiting trial at the end of 1340 Fasli.

There was a rise of one day in the average speed of justice—31 days against 30 days in 1339 Fasli. The average duration of decided cases was higher in all grades of courts except district courts where it was lower and in the city courts where it remained stationary *viz.*, 2 days. The number of cases and persons tried and disposed of by the different grades of courts



87. Eighty-eight per cent. of convicted persons were fined and 9 per cent. were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for 6 months or less. Sentences exceeding seven years numbered 9. The comparative figures for the different kinds of punishment and the sentences of imprisonment were as tabulated below :—

Kind of punishment	..	..	1839 F.	1840 F.
Death (sentences not confirmed)	..	..	10	16
Transportation for life	..	..	37	11
Rigorous imprisonment	..	..	1,851	1,929
Simple imprisonment	..	..	270	369
Solitary confinement	..	..	70	84
Whipping	..	..	49	48
Sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding :—				
15 days	..	..	633	750
6 months	..	..	1,448	1,481
2 years	..	..	703	625
7 years	..	..	205	121
Exceeding 7 years	..	..	9	9

The total fines imposed including arrears aggregated Rs. 2,15,379 as compared with Rs. 2,09,639 indicating an excess of Rs. 5,740. Only 29 per cent. (Rs. 62,769) of this total was recovered as against 26 per cent. in the previous year. The amount paid as compensation to the complainants was Rs. 1,549.

88. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, taking security for the maintenance of good behaviour, public nuisances, etc., increased from 25,122 to 25,412. 19,954 or 78 per cent. of them were disposed of. Out of 22,883 under-trials 17,873 persons were tried, the number of convictions being 2,886 or 16 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. in the previous year. Altogether, 82,430 witnesses attended the courts and 83 per cent. of them were examined. The allowance paid to them increased from Rs. 74,328 to Rs. 78,133.

#### APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

89. The bulk of the original criminal work being done by subordinate magistrates, the higher tribunals were occupied to a large extent with appeals and revision trials. The total number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before the different grades of courts was 7,050 as compared with 6,890 indicating an increase of 160. The percentage of disposal also increased from 79.5 to 82.6 with a corresponding improvement in the speed of justice from 97 days in 1839 Fasli to 79 days in 1840 Fasli. Even treating the total appeals and revisions separately, there was a satisfactory improvement in the percentage of disposals as well as in the average duration of decided cases. The working of the different grades of courts in 1839 Fasli and 1840 Fasli was as tabulated under :—

Particulars	1889 FASLI							1840 FASLI						
	Arrears	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposal	Average duration	Arrears	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposal	Average duration
<i>High Court.</i>														
Appeals ..	271	548	819	498	826	60.00	169	326	569	895	501	394	35.9	198
Revision ..	526	1,101	1,627	1,288	839	79.1	136	339	1,212	1,551	1,394	157	89.8	84
Confirmation ..	8	38	41	32	9	79.7	53	9	57	66	24	42	36.8	122
Total ..	800	1,687	2,487	1,818	674	72.8	143	674	1,838	2,512	1,919	593	76.8	114
<i>Divisional Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	217	905	1,122	780	842	60.6	118	842	714	1,056	860	196	81.4	97
Revision ..	128	780	908	733	175	80.7	100	175	982	1,107	963	144	86.9	61
Total ..	845	1,685	2,030	1,518	517	74.5	109	517	1,646	2,163	1,828	340	84.2	78
<i>District Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	150	1,454	1,604	1,436	168	89.5	50	168	1,379	1,547	1,372	175	88.6	43
Revision ..	80	646	726	674	52	92.8	50	52	757	809	697	112	86.1	58
Revision City Courts ..	1	42	43	43	..	100.0	5	..	19	19	19	..	100.0	21
Total ..	281	2,142	2,378	2,153	220	90.7	49	220	2,155	2,375	2,088	287	87.9	48
Total appeals & Confirmation cases.	641	2,945	3,586	2,741	845	76.4	91	845	2,719	3,564	2,757	807	77.8	89
Total Revision Cases..	735	2,569	3,304	2,788	566	82.8	103	566	2,920	3,486	3,073	413	88.1	70
Grand Total	1,876	5,514	6,890	5,470	1,411	79.5	97	1,411	5,639	7,050	5,830	1,220	82.6	79

90. Including the arrears the total appeals for disposal increased from 819 to 895. The reduction in the percentage of disposal (55·9 against 60·0) followed from the increase in the average duration (198 days against 169 days) and resulted in an increased number of cases pending at the end of the year (394 compared with 326). Sentences were upheld in 46 per cent. of the cases compared with 58 per cent. in 1339 Fasli. In 20 per cent. the findings of the lower courts were reversed as against 18 per cent. 16 per cent. were modified as against 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 18 per cent. in 1339 Fasli. Revision and confirmation cases for disposal showed an increase: the former from 1,288 to 1,394 and the latter from 32 to 66. The percentage of disposals in the revision cases increased from 79·1 to 89·8 with a satisfactory improvement in the average duration from 136 days to 84 days. The percentage of disposals in the confirmations decreased from 79·7 to 36·3 and the average duration increased from 53 days to 122 days. Taking into account the appeal, revision and confirmation cases together there was an increase in the percentage of disposals (76·3 against 72·8) as well as an improvement in the average duration (114 against 143 days).

91. Appeals to the sessions courts decreased from 1,122 to 1,056 and the percentage of disposals increased from 60·6 to 81·4. The duration of appeal trials declined from 118 in 1339 Fasli to 97 days in 1340 Fasli. Judgments of the lower courts were upheld in 60 per cent. of the cases, quashed in 22 per cent. modified in 14 per cent. and remanded for further enquiry in 3 per cent., the corresponding figures for 1339 Fasli being 57, 26, 12 and 5. Revisions before the sessions courts increased from 908 to 1,107 of which, 963 or 86·9 per cent. were disposed of as against 80·7 per cent. The average duration of revision cases showed a considerable improvement, being, 61 against 100 days.

92. Appeals for disposal before the district courts decreased from 1,604 to 1,547. The percentage of disposals also decreased from 89·5 to 88·6. 45 per cent. of them were rejected, 34 per cent. quashed, 8 per cent. modified and 8 per cent. remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 45, 34, 13 and 8. The average appeal duration was reduced from 50 to 43 days. Revisions increased from 726 to 809 of which 697 or 86·1 per cent. were disposed of as against 92·8 per cent. in the previous year.

93. The receipts of the criminal courts during the year were Rs. 2,82,955 as against Rs. 3,07,496.

94. The total criminal cases for disposal before the *Paigah* and *Jagir* courts decreased from 3,263 to 2,986. Of these, 2,543 or 85·1 per cent were disposed of as against 84·4 per cent. Of the 8,503 persons under trial, 7,005 were tried; 518 were convicted, 6,071 acquitted or discharged, 28 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 388 disposed of otherwise. The average duration of disposals increased from 78 to 84 days.

The number of witnesses examined during the year was 6,858. Appeals, revisions and confirmations before these courts declined from 248 to 239. The cases actually disposed of were 188 as against 225. The average duration of these cases decreased from 72 in 1339 Fasli to 68 days in 1340 Fasli.

### SECTION. III.

#### Police.

95. The regular police of the State is not a single force. It is divided into the city and the district police, each under a separate executive head. The city police is under the Kotwal and the district police is placed under the control

of the Director-General of Police and Jails, who is also in charge of the *Sarf-i-Khas* police, while many *Jagirs* have their own police.

With the exception of the three feeder lines, *viz.*, Kothagudam-Karapalli, Vicarabad-Udger and Parbhani-Parli, the police of the rest of the State Railways was under British control for which contribution was paid by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The relations between the police and the magistracy were on the whole cordial and those between the police and the general public remained satisfactory. With the exception of a few clashes that took place in certain districts, communal relations continued almost as satisfactory as in the previous year.

The Princes were graciously pleased to attend the Annual District Police Athletic Sports held at Hyderabad. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed by the different units of the force and teams from all the districts, as well as from the Hyderabad City Police, Secunderabad District Police and Railway Police took part. Sahebzada Nawab Azamjah Bahadur Wala-shan very graciously gave away the prizes.

96. The total strength of the police force—officers and men combined—was 16,458. Forty-eight per cent. was literate. An increase of 9·5 per cent. was noticed in the total number of crimes committed in the State as compared with the corresponding figure of the preceding year which was mainly attributed to the efforts made by the police in investigating them. True cases of cognizable crimes increased from 9,358 in 1339 Fasli to 10,340 in 1340 Fasli out of which 8,008 or 77·4 per cent. were traced. The number of cases actually prosecuted was 7,377 or 9·8 per cent. of the latter. Including the arrears, the total number of cases tried in the courts was 7,924 ; 7,162 of them were decided, of which 52·8 per cent. resulted in conviction, 32·5 per cent. in acquittals or discharges, 13·5 per cent. were compounded and 1·2 per cent. were dismissed on account of death, escape, etc. Persons under trial increased by about 12 per cent. from 17,270 to 19,317. Out of them, the cases of 15,027 persons were decided : 38 per cent. were convicted, 47 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 14 per cent. were compromised and the rest dismissed on account of death, escape, etc.

The total value of property stolen increased from Rs. 4,29,043 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 5,65,800 in 1340 Fasli, of which 39 per cent. was recovered

The total expenditure on the police force—*Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* combined—was Rs. 50,47,659 as compared with Rs. 49,50,043 representing an increase of Rs. 97,616.

#### A. City Police.

97. Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy, O.B.E., continued as the Commissioner of the City Police during the year under report.

98. Excluding the non-effectives, the total strength of the city police was 8,260, the same as in the previous year. Resignations decreased from 22 to 13 and desertions from 103 to 73. There was a marked rise in the mortality of the city police being 47 against 31.

99. Compared with the preceding year there was a fall of about 14 per cent. in the total number of the literate—both officers and men in the city-force—1,099 against 1,275, which formed 34 per cent. of the total strength as against 39 per cent. in 1339 Fasli. Eight officers and 24 men were under training at the Police Training School, Hyderabad ; 6 of the former and 16 of the latter were successful at the final examination. None of the police was committed for judicial trial during the year, but the department punishments to enforce better discipline increased from 374 to 523. Men who got promotions or rewards in appreciation of their services numbered 155 as against 222 in 1339 Fasli.

100. Compared with the preceding year, true cognisable cases increased by 10·4 per cent. and numbered 1,902 against 1,722. Decreases in grave and minor offences were very meagre, the former declined from 219 to 202 and the latter from 807 to 806, while a marked rise occurred in miscellaneous offences, being 894 compared with 698. Offences committed under special and local laws showed a considerable decrease—478 against 688 in 1339 Fasli. 88·3 per cent. of the total true cases were investigated as compared with 98·25 per cent. The courts tried during the year 1,695 cases and about 72 per cent. of them ended in convictions as against 75 per cent. in the preceding year. Persons arrested in all the cases prosecuted by the police numbered 2,228 and 2,127 of them were tried by the courts : 73·2 per cent. of them were convicted or ordered to produce security for good behaviour and 12·4 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 11·7 per cent. released on compromise and the rest died or escaped during the trial.

101. Property to the value of Rs. 1,34,866 was stolen during the year compared with that worth Rs. 46,396 in 1339 F. indicating a rise of Rs. 88,470, while the percentage of property recovered declined from 49·6 in 1339 Fasli to 43·5 in 1340 Fasli.

102. 217 against 198 widows had been in receipt of monthly pensions ranging between Rs. 10 and Re. 1. The total amount contributed towards the Fund was Rs. 6,962 and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,483. The balance left to the credit of the Fund at the close of 1340 Fasli was Rs. 50,550.

103. The expenditure on the maintenance of the city police decreased from Rs. 9,80,299 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 9,59,519 in 1340 Fasli.

### B. District Police.

104. Mr. J.E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I. P., continued as the Director-General of Police to the end of Shehrewar 1340 Fasli when he proceeded on four months' leave and Mr. G. W. Benton Dy. Director-General of Police, C.I.D. officiated for him as the Director-General and remained as such till the end of the year.

105. During the year, the strength of the police officers was raised by 30 and that of the constables reduced by two. Thus the total strength of officers and constables and *sawars* excluding non-effectives but including Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Training School was 1,559 and 9,869 respectively, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,529 and 9,871. There was no change in the *Sarf-i-Khas* force, which stood at 1,775—177 officers and 1,598 constables and *sawars*.

106. The percentage of men able to read and write increased from 45 to 52. The total number of officers and probationers under training in the officer's class was 64. Their final examination was to be held in 1341 Fasli. At the Constables' Final Examination, 79 constables appeared and 75 were declared successful—74 in the Head Constables' Test and one in the Constables' Test. At the Final Examination of the class for First Aid to the injured, 34 students appeared and 26 were successful. The athletic and physical training classes were doing good work under the guidance of Mr. Weber, the Director of Physical Education.

The strength of the Police & Sikh Boys' School was 125 and 60 respectively. During the year, 21 police boys and 6 Sikh boys were admitted. In all, 24 police boys were drafted into the police force and 8 Sikh boys were appointed to their hereditary posts. It was gratifying to observe that 74 per cent. of the total students who appeared for their examinations were



declared successful. Three candidates appeared for the Middle School Examination and all of them were successful. The general health of the boys was excellent.

The total number of dismissals from the force increased from 484 (28 officers and 456 men) to 580 (19 officers and 561 men.)

As regards the departmental punishments inflicted on officers and men there was a reduction in the number of such officers being 249 against 445, while the number of men increased from 1,280 to 1,560. Those punished judicially by the courts under the Police Act or for other offences showed a slight rise being 22 against 18. Rewards in appreciation of services were given to 135 officers and men and those who received promotions numbered only 65, the corresponding figures for 1339 Fasli being 66 and 36. There was a slight improvement in the health of the police force as the percentage of mortality to the total strength of the force worked out to be .8 as against .9 in the preceding year.

107. The figures representing cognisable crimes under the various classes in the *Divani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* (combined) as compared with the corresponding ones of the previous year were as tabulated hereunder:—

Offences	1839 FASLI		1840 FASLI	
	Investi- gated	True cases	Investi- gated	True cases
Class I. Serious offences against the State and Public justice ..	429	388	384	340
Class II. Serious offences against person ..	1,373	1,194	1,606	1,428
Class III. Serious offences against person and property or property only	2,298	2,065	2,461	2,229
Class IV. Minor offences against person ..	614	577	616	548
Class V. Minor offences against property ..	2,188	1,975	2,449	2,177
Class VI. Other offences not specified above.	1,465	1,437	1,741	1,716
Total ..	8,862	7,686	9,257	8,438

Out of the total cases investigated 819 or 8.8 per cent. were proved false as against 9.5 in 1339 Fasli. The number of true cases was 8,438, showing an increase of 802 as compared with the figure of 1339 Fasli. Of these 6,232 or 73.8 per cent. were traced, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 5,664 and 74.2 per cent.

The number of cases *prosecuted* showed a higher proportion—90 per cent compared with 88.1 in the preceding year. With the exception of the districts of Gulburga, Bir, Nizamabad and Mahboobnagar which recorded a decrease in crimes under the Hyderabad Penal Code as compared with the figures of the previous year, all other districts showed an increase. The largest number of crimes was recorded in the Aurangabad district (645) and the smallest (299) in the districts of Bir and Raichur. In other districts the figures varied between 591 in the Nanded district and 301 in the Atrafi-Balda district. The total increase in crime was said to be due, *inter alia*, mainly to better and more accurate reporting of crimes. Along with other causes the general economic depression was also a factor to some extent towards influencing a rise in crimes.

An increase in crime was noticed in all classes except Class I, and Class IV. Under Class I, the volume of crime decreased from 388 to 340, which prominently is related to rioting and unlawful assembly, to escape from

lawful custody and to personating a public servant while a slight increase was shown in offences connected with coins and stamps, and harbouring offenders. No offences were committed under the heads "abetment of crime" and "assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties." Most of the items under Class II showed an increase against the corresponding figures of the preceding year; noticeable increases related to attempt at and abetment of suicide (187 against 105), murder (241 against 190), attempt at murder (52 against 31), kidnapping or abduction (45 against 30), causing grievous hurt (430 against 417) and culpable homicide (69 against 58).

Compared with the preceding year cases of murder were fewer in the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Nalgonda and Adilabad as against other districts excepting in those of Osmanabad and Medak where the figures for both years remained the same. The highest figure of murder cases related to the *Sarf-i-Khas taluqs* (25) and the lowest to the Adilabad district (4). In other districts the figures varied between 22 in the Gulbarga district and 8 in the Osmanabad district. Of the 241 cases of murder, 60 were attributed to sex jealousy, 70 to personal enmity, 27 to land disputes, 34 to women drowning themselves with their children in a frenzy of rage, 7 to monetary gain, and 43 to other miscellaneous causes. Class III, relating to serious offences against person and property or against property only was classified under 4 different heads, *viz.*, dacoity, robbery, burglary and causing mischief. The cases under the first three heads showed a rise of 517 and 164 respectively, while those under the last declined by 22. Altogether 56 dacoities were committed in the dominion as against 51 in the year before: more dacoities were committed in the districts of Nalgonda (9), Nizamabad and Nanded (6 each), Mahboobnagar (5), and Aurangabad and *Sarf-i-Khas taluqs* (4 each), but in other districts the figure ranged between 3 in the Gulbarga district and one in the Bidar district. Out of 56 dacoity cases 41 were traced. The percentage of cases traced to those reported was 73.2 and that of cases convicted to decided was 25.0, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 70.6 and 44.7. The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 30.4 against 26.5 in the previous year.

Under robbery, seven out of the 16 districts of the dominion showed an increase and the other districts indicated a decrease. The offence was menacingly rampant in the districts of Aurangabad (21), Mahboobnagar (19), Parbhani (11), Medak, Nizamabad (8 each) and Nanded, Nalgonda and Gulbarga (7 each). The figure for each of the other districts varied between 6 in the Karimnagar district and 2 in the Osmanabad district. Seventy-six out of 124 cases were traced. The percentage of cases traced to those reported was 61.2, that of cases convicted to those decided was 51.6 and of recoveries to losses was 35.2 as against 74.7, 56.3 and 33.3 respectively in 1339 Fasli.

There was a net increase of 164 cases under burglaries—1,827 against 1,663—shared by most of the districts except Aurangabad, Bir, Raichur, Medak and Warangal which recorded a decrease. The highest number of burglary cases was recorded in the Nanded district (186) and the lowest (41) in the Osmanabad district. In each of the other districts the figures varied between 154 in the *Sarf-i-Khas taluqs* and 75 in the Bir district. Out of 1,827 cases 715 were traced and 558 were prosecuted. The percentage of cases traced to those reported decreased from 40.1 in 1339 Fasli to 39.1 and that of those convicted to decided declined from 66.2 to 62.3 while the percentage of property recovered to that stolen rose from 31.5 to 33.8.

Class IV dealt with minor offences against persons. The net decrease under this class was only 29—548 against 577—mostly relating to causing hurt with dangerous weapons. Out of 488 cases decided by the courts, 90 ended in convictions, 88 in acquittals and 310 in compromises.

Minor offences against property were placed under Class V, and they numbered 2,177 compared with 1,975 indicating a rise of 202. The majority of these related to theft and cattle theft. The former rose from 1,094 to

1,195 while the latter decreased from 371 to 356. An increase in thefts was chiefly noticeable in the districts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Bidar, Nanded and Aurangabad, while the districts of Nander, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar recorded an appreciable decrease under cattle theft. The percentage of detection of both thefts and cattle thefts during the year was 64·4 and of conviction 61·9 as compared with 60·7 and 62·1 respectively in 1339 Fasli. The percentage of property recovered to that lost in cases of theft was 45·1 and in those of cattle theft 72·3 as against 43·8 and 84·2 respectively in the previous year.

Cases relating to miscellaneous offences grouped in Class VI showed a net increase of 279 and numbered 1,716 as against 1,437 in the preceding year. A large number of offences was noticed under the preventive sections 105 and 106 C. P. C., Criminal Tribes Act., the Motor Vehicles Act and the law on security to keep the peace.

108. The summonses issued by the criminal courts decreased from 40,679 to 36,357 while the total warrants served increased from 5,935 to 6,372. There was a slight fall in the summonses issued by the civil courts, 349 against 378 in the preceding year.

109. The number of persons arrested by the police during the year swelled from 13,176 to 14,127 of whom 13,022 or 92 per cent. were prosecuted. The percentage of the accused convicted to the arrested increased from 41·6 to 42·6, while that of the convicted to decided decreased from 49·2 in 1339 Fasli to 46·6 in 1340 Fasli.

110. The total value of property stolen increased from Rs. 3·83 lakhs in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 4·31 lakhs in 1340 Fasli and the percentage of recovery also rose from 35·6 to 37·9. Compared with the preceding year all the districts in the dominion showed an increase in the percentage of amount recovered except those of Parbhani, Nalgonda, Osmanabad, Medak, Adilabad and Atraf-i-balda which indicated a decrease individually. The Bir district showed the highest percentage of recoveries (55·3) and the Osmanabad district the lowest (17·4).

111. Heinous offences reported from exempted *jagirs* decreased from 256 in 1339 Fasli to 229 in 1340 Fasli and of these 149 were traced. Out of 120 cases decided by the courts 34 ended in convictions, 83 in acquittals and 3 were compromised. The value of stolen property was Rs. 59,058 and 22 per cent. of it was recovered.

112. Mr. G.W. Benton, the Deputy Director-General of Police was in charge of the department to the end of Shehrewer 1340 F. From Mehert to the end of the year he officiated for the Director-General of Police in the latter's absence on leave and Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid, C. I. D., Special Branch officiated as the Deputy Director-General, C. I. D.

The strength of the department was the same as before *i.e.*, 50 officers and 170 men. Investigations decreased from 260 to 234—and more than 60 per cent. of the latter were connected with burglaries, cattle theft and dacoities and the rest with robberies, murders, thefts, etc.; 210 cases were tried by the courts and the percentage of convictions fell from 81 in 1339 Fasli to 78 in 1340 Fasli.

113. During the year 2,222 fresh slips were recorded and 4,815 slips eliminated. The total slips on record at the end of 1340 Fasli were 1,24,888. Altogether 9,409 slips (5,878 from the *Divani* and 3,531 from British India) of criminals were received for trace and of these 1,379 were traced—970 related to the dominion and 409 to British India, and the British Indian Bureau traced 33 slips

from Hyderabad. Expert evidence was given in 46 criminal and civil cases and 128 documents were examined and expert opinion furnished. The total fees realised and credited to Government was Rs. 1,535 as against Rs. 1,142 in the previous year. 1,934 permits were issued to members of criminal tribes, *rahdari* passes were granted to 4 trading *Pusalwars* and 4 *Donga dasaries* deported from the dominion.

114. One thousand one hundred and thirty one widows had been in receipt of maintenance allowance from this fund at the end of 1339 Fasli. During the year, 54 additional widows were admitted to it, making a total of 1,185 widows. The allowance of 56 widows was discontinued. Thus the number of widows in receipt of allowance at the end of 1340 Fasli was 1,129. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 40,383 against Rs. 40,191 in the previous year.

115. The funds of the *Sikh Gurudwara* at Nander increased from Rs. 2,37,357 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 2,42,380 in 1340 Fasli showing a rise of Rs. 5,023. Out of the total amount, Rs. 2,13,704 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India and the Co-operative Dominion Bank and Rs. 28,676 were in the *Gurudwara* treasury. The total amount of the *Tuljapur* Temple Fund at the end of 1340 Fasli was Rs. 4,53,677 as compared with Rs. 4,26,970 at the end of 1339 Fasli. Of this Rs. 4,18,350 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India and the Co-operative Dominion Bank and the balance was in the temple treasury.

116. The total expenditure on the district police was Rs. 37,79,026 as compared with Rs. 36,16,180 in 1339 Fasli. That incurred on the *Sarf-i-Khas* police was Rs. 3,10,114 as against Rs. 3,53,564.

## SECTION IV.

### Jails.

117. Mr. J. E. Armstrong C.I.E., O.B.E., continued as the Director-General of Jails to the end of Shehrewar, when he went on leave and Mr. G. W. Benton, Deputy Director-General of C. I. D., acted for him.

118. There was no change in the number of central and district jails in the dominion which stood at 3 central jails, 13 district jails and one reformatory in the Aurangabad jail.

The greater number of prisoners in the Aurangabad district jail than that in any of the other district jails, led the Government to sanction the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 225 per mensem for the former.

The monthly allowance of Rs. 25 to the district civil surgeons for their additional work as the District Superintendents of jails was raised to Rs. 40 per month.

The Government sanctioned the transfer of prisoners suffering from the tuberculosis for treatment to the Isolation Hospital at Lingampalli.

119. The year opened with 2,544 prisoners of all classes and closed with 2,993 indicating an increase of 449. The total admissions increased to 11,181 as against 9,373 in 1339 Fasli. Of these 3,176 were convicts, the rest being under-trial prisoners. Thus the total prisoners—old and new—numbered 13,725 compared with 11,665 showing an increase of 18.1 per cent. which might be reasonably attributed to the keener and more efficient handling of crime by the police and the courts. Altogether, 3,036 convicts and 7,696 under-trials were discharged, leaving 1,754 convicts and 1,239 under-trials in the various jails at the end of 1340 Fasli.

There was an increase in the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials ; the former rose from 1,481 to 1,596 and the latter from 973 to 1,171. 50 per cent. of the admitted convicts were Hindus, 18 per cent. Mohammedans and the remaining 32 per cent. belonged to all other denominations and consisted mostly of criminal tribes not classed as caste Hindus. The number of convicts with previous convictions decreased from 361 in 1339 Fasli to 258 in 1340 Fasli.

Female convicts also increased from 69 to 104 and 86 of them were married. The daily average was 43 against 27 in the preceding year. Out of the male convicts numbering 3,072, 42 per cent. were labourers, 38 per cent. agriculturists, 9 per cent. private servants, 4 per cent. traders, 3 per cent. represented employees in mechanical arts and manufacturers and the rest were Government servants.

Five hundred and thirty-three out of 3,116 convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment and the rest to rigorous terms. Besides, 55 convicts were fined and 5 whipped. About 67 per cent. of the convicts were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months and 33 per cent. to terms not exceeding one month and the latter could not be taught any useful trade in the jails owing to short terms of their confinement.

A slight increase was noticed in the juvenile convicts being 25 against 31. Five of them were sent to the reformatory where they were taught reading and writing and were employed in fly-shuttle looms and in making cot tape, and the rest sentenced for short terms were kept in the jails.

120. The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory. Though the number of escapes increased from 12 to 16 of whom 10 were captured, yet the number of offences committed under the jail rules decreased from 213 in 1339 Fasli to 194 in 1340 Fasli. Only two cases were dealt with by the criminal courts and the rest by the jail authorities. No assault of any kind was committed by the prisoners on the jail officials.

Out of the offences committed 28 were major and 164 minor ones. Corporal punishments increased from 14 to 23. The number of prisoners released under remission rules was 250.

The sanctioned strength of the *Barqandaz* force remained the same as before *viz.* 346, but the strength of convict officers increased from 249 to 394 and 42 convict officers and 141 *Barqandaz* guards were punished.

The percentage of literate prisoners admitted into the jails increased from 12·0 to 13·7. The number of convicts who were taught reading and writing in the jail schools increased from 90 to 155. Out of 1,270 labouring convicts, 757 were employed on remuneration works in factories, Government printing presses, jail gardens and on construction and repairs and the rest on jail duties.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory as the daily average of the sick was reduced from 51·7 to 41·7. The daily average sick per *mille* of the average strength of the prisoners showed a decided improvement—15·17 against 34·22. The mortality rate per *mille* increased from 9·7 to 16·6.

121. A fall in the gross expenditure from Rs. 5·90 lakhs to Rs. 5·7 lakhs was due to the transfer of the maintenance grant of the jail buildings to the P. W. D. Budget. The cash earnings showed a marked increase of Rs. 1·73 lakhs and stood at Rs. 4·10 lakhs as against Rs. 2·37 lakhs in 1339 Fasli, which was mainly attributed to the payment of Rs. 1·10 lakh by the Military Department towards the cost of tents supplied in 1338 Fasli. Consequently, the net expenditure showed a considerable reduction from Rs. 3·53 lakhs in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 1·66 lakhs in 1340 Fasli.

The net expenditure per head of the jail population fell from Rs. 143-14 to Rs. 59-13-0. Owing to the favourable rates of food stuffs, the average cost of dietary charges per head was reduced from Rs. 59-7-0 to Rs. 51-7-9. The expenses connected with clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 13,074 against Rs. 12,323, the cost per head being Rs. 4-11-6 against Rs. 5-0-4. The total expenditure on the jail medical staff including the medical and supervision allowance to District Civil Surgeons amounted to Rs. 21,875, the cost per prisoner working out to Rs. 7-12-2 against Rs. 7-11-6 in 1339 Fasli. The cost per daily sick prisoner decreased from Rs. 225-8-8 to Rs. 144-13-10.

## SECTION V.

### Registration.

122. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in 1340 Fasli except for a period of 3 months and a half when he had been on leave. During his absence Moulvi Mohammed Rahimuddin, M.A., his Assistant officiated for him.

123. Two new registration offices were opened in the Jagir Ilakas thus raising the total number in the dominions to 179. There was a fall in the total number of documents registered from 52,226 in 1339 Fasli to 44,696 in 1340 Fasli with a corresponding decrease in their aggregate value, which was Rs. 418.55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 449.60 lakhs in the preceding year.

Sanction was accorded during the year to the establishment of registration offices at the *taluk* headquarters of Jangaon, Aste, Jintoor, Siddipet, Pathari, Rajura, Lingsugur, Sindhnur and Mahbubabad. Every one of these was staffed by one sub-registrar (Rs. 60-100), one peon (Rs. 12-15) with provision for contingency (Rs. 24 p. a.) and house rent (Rs. 120 p. a.). Government approval was also obtained for the entertainment of a clerk (Rs. 30-60) in the district registrar's offices at Asifabad and Nizamabad, Medak and also in the aforesaid *taluk* sub-registrars' offices with the exception of Pathari and Rajura.

124. Owing to the prevailing all round slump there was a marked falling-off of Rs. 1,01,497 in the total income of the department (including *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Jagirs*) from Rs. 4,78,275 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 3,76,778 in 1340 Fasli while the total expenditure increased slightly from Rs. 1,96,296 to Rs. 2,01,375. The income and expenditure for the *Diwani* proper were Rs. 2,88,595 and Rs. 1,55,461 as compared with Rs. 3,69,890 and Rs. 1,37,036 respectively in 1339 Fasli.

## SECTION VI.

### Stamps.

125. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Stamps till Amardad 1340 Fasli when he went on leave for a period of three months and a half. During his absence Mr. Moulvi Mohammed Rahimuddin, M.A. his Assistant acted for him.

126. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1340 Fasli were as follows :—

Area	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i> .. ..	1,14,29,484	1,57,66,071
Residency Bazars, etc. ..	2,634	49,219
Total ..	1,14,32,118	1,58,15,290

127. The number and value of stamps manufactured in 1340 F. were as indicated below. —

Stamps manufactured.

Kind of Stamp paper	Number	Value in O. S. Rs.
Stamp paper ..	6,96,594	17,17,913
Postal stamps ..	85,91,660	4,57,124
Embossed envelopes ..	89,07,617	5,20,342
Post-cards ..	72,80,303	2,25,940
Court fee stamps ..	16,45,848	8,54,077
<i>Hundi</i> Stamps ..	2,600	3,400
Service stamps & post-cards ..	89,33,164	5,28,725
Stamps for the Residency Bazaars ..	1,37,886	3,43,386
Total ..	3,61,95,672	46,50,907

128. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1340 Fasli were as follows :—

Stamps supplied to different areas.

Areas	Number	Value in O. S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i> ..	2,39,87,905	1,06,35,544
<i>Jagirs</i> ..	2,36,562	1,45,953
Residency Bazaars, etc. .	1,36,206	3,39,550
Total ..	2,43,60,673	1,11,21,047

129. The total income under all heads including *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Jagirs* and Residency Bazaars, etc. decreased from Rs. 27,43,543 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 26,60,398 in 1340 Fasli, while the expenditure increased considerably from Rs. 2,21,276 to Rs. 5,74,064 which was due partly to the purchase of machinery and generators for the Stamp Manufacture Department in the Mint and partly to the large supply of different kinds of stamps to the Residency area, etc. The income of *Diwani* proper was Rs. 18,24,192 and the expenditure Rs. 1,76,911 as compared with Rs. 22,52,254 and Rs. 1,18,870 respectively in 1339 Fasli.

## SECTION VII.

### Military Department.

130. The military strength of the State was composed of the Regular or the Disciplined Troops and the Irregular Troops, each under a separate head. The Regular Troops comprised three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of the Imperial Service cavalry, two batteries of artillery and six regiments of infantry. The total strength of the army in 1340 F. was 19,571—7,012 regulars and 12,559 irregulars and the total expenditure including pension and dress fund, etc., was Rs. 73,48,213 compared with Rs. 66,71,024 in 1339 F. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State was 8·8.

The reorganisation scheme of the Regular Forces was sanctioned during the year and the changes recommended therein for the different regiments were expected to improve the State forces appreciably. The sanctioned Military College was not established but the amount provided in the budget for it was utilised in meeting the expenses connected with monthly allowances and dress allowances paid to the cadets under training as well as allowances paid to instructors. The expenses incurred to the end of 1340 F. totalled Rs. 41,533.

## A. THE REGULAR TROOPS.

131. Major-General Nawab Osman Yar Ud-doula Bahadur continued as the Commander of the Regular and Imperial Service Troops. The strength of the Regular Army excluding the staffs of the Medical and Veterinary Departments was 6,138 and the Imperial Service Troops numbered 1,050. The average age of a unit in the former was 27 years with the height and chest measuring 5ft. 6" and 33" respectively. Five hundred and thirty-one recruits were enlisted during the year, 175 men retired on pension or gratuity, 814 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation. In the latter, the average age was 27½ years with the height and chest measuring 5 ft 6" and 32½" respectively. 138 recruits were enlisted during the year while 36 men retired on pension or gratuity, and 57 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal or resignation.

132. The troops were maintained in a high state of efficiency in pursuance of a programme of training chalked out in consultation with the Military Adviser. Two regiments of the Imperial Service Troops took part in a camp exercise for 13 days from the 10th January 1931 to 22nd January 1931 and the training they got helped them not only to know the manoeuvres of war but also added to their knowledge of tactical exercises.

At the 29th Rifle meeting 1,212 commissioned, sub-commissioned and non-commissioned officers took part and 192 of them secured prizes. Selected officers were also trained in signalling. Some officers of the two Imperial Service Lancers were sent to British India to attend the India Army classes for training in different subjects and those who returned after the completion of their prescribed courses had secured good reports. During the year, the Technical Adviser inspected the Musketry of the Imperial Service Lancers and improvements were enforced in the musketry training as suggested in his inspection report.

Two hundred and ninety-two horses were purchased during the year for B. G. Rs. 1·93 lakhs to replace those either auctioned off or shot dead on account of unfitness.

The expenditure on the gunpowder factory was Rs. 21,538.

133. This department consisted of a Veterinary Surgeon and 18 subordinate officers. For the Regular and Imperial Service Cavalry regiments, there were 6 veterinary hospitals. 1,205 horses were on the sick list. Of these 1,122 were cured, 58 died and 25 were shot dead.

134. The number of patients treated during the year in the Staff Hospital and the seven station hospitals was 77,035—12,192 in-patients and 64,843 outpatients,—the monthly average attendance being 1,016. Nine hundred and sixty-two operations including 142 major ones were performed and 166 cases were treated in the X-ray section.

135. The expenditure on the Regular Troops (including Powder Factory and Military College) on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies for the year was Rs. 82,17,189 and on the Imperial Service Troops Rs. 12,74,243 making a total of Rs. 44,91,432 as compared with Rs. 42,51,156 in 1929 F. (Rs. 29,99,514 for the Regular Troops and Rs. 12,51,642 for the Imperial Service Troops).

## B. THE IRREGULAR TROOPS.

136. Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the *Nazim Nazm-i-Jamiat* during the year.



137. The Irregular Troops consisted of 11,312 foot and 1,247 *Ras* (Sawars). The former included 5,001 *Arabs* and the latter 210 *sawars* of the prince's body guard and 351 *Arabs* under the City *Kotwal*. 3,369 men and 161 *sawars* were stationed in the district and *taluq* headquarters and the rest were in the capital.

Persons under training in the battalions of the Irregular Troops at the beginning of the year numbered 681. Seventy-five recruits were enlisted during the year which brought the total number upto 756. Of these, 43 were struck off the rolls on account of absence from duty, unfitness, etc., 15 died, one resigned, one was transferred to the Regular Troops and the rest remained under training at the end of 1340 F.

138. The total expenditure incurred on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies during the year was Rs. 23,96,797 as against Rs. 21,24,618 in 1339 F.

## SECTION VIII.

### Local Funds.

139. The Local Funds portfolio remained in charge of Mr. T. J. Tasker, o.B.E., I.C.S., till the 21st Farwardi 1340 F. when Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench, c.I.E., o.B.E., I.A., the Revenue Member assumed charge after his return from England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference and held it till the 30th Shehrewar 1340 F. Under Farman of H.E.H. dated 9th Safar 1350 H. he again proceeded to England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Conference on 30th Shehrewar 1340 F. and Mr. T. J. Tasker, o.B.E., I.C.S. Director-General and Secretary of the Revenue Department controlled it since then as the officiating Revenue and Local Fund Member till the end of the year.

Mr. A. L. Binney, I. C. S., officiated as the Secretary and Director-General, Revenue and Local Funds, from the 2nd Meher 1340 F. to the end of the year *vice* Mr. T. J. Tasker.

140. Though collected from the cultivators the poor among them were not profited by the cess revenue as a major portion of it was spent on the improvement of towns. Despite the abolition of the 4 pie contribution to the village police and the redistribution of the one anna cess in 1327 F. allotting 5 pies for works of public utility, 2 pies for roads, 3 pies for education and 2 pies for medical relief, no increase in expenditure on villages was noticed for a long time. In order to do away with the long standing practice of spending a lot on the improvement of towns at the sacrifice of villages where no substantial improvements could be effected for the comforts and conveniences of villagers, the Local Funds administration was divided into two separate and independent branches, *viz.*, the District Local Funds and the Town Local Funds, the latter being partly subsidised by the former as a temporary measure. The main sources of town income were the "Gharpatti, the Roshanaipatti and the Barbardaripatti." The construction of the town water-works was being largely subsidised by the Government as well.

141. Excluding the Capital there were 61 towns with a total population of 7,45,647 in which local taxes were collected and separate accounts kept. The total income for 1340 F. was classified as follows:—

Particulars			Amount
			Rs.
Local taxes	..	..	5,13,925
Miscellaneous	..	..	1,64,656
Grants	..	..	3,12,680
Loans	..	..	59,927
Total			10,51,188

Including the closing balance of 1339 F. *viz.*, Rs. 5,35,428, the total amount at the disposal of the Town Local Funds in 1340 F. was Rs. 15,86,616, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 11,60,640 as detailed below was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 4,25,976 at the end of 1340 F.

Particulars	Amounts Rs.
General Administration and collection charges .. ..	1,22,449
Roads .. ..	1,43,448
Drainage .. ..	11,847
Buildings .. ..	39,107
Water-works .. ..	77,509
Gardens .. ..	18,240
Market and slaughter-houses .. ..	6,974
<i>Roshni</i> .. ..	97,528
<i>Safai</i> .. ..	3,35,861
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,46,150
Repayment of loans .. ..	61,527
Total ..	11,60,640

142. The main source of income was a 7 pie cess collected with the land revenue which amounted to Rs. 11,46,975 in The District Local Funds. 1340 F. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,90,380 as detailed below —

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Administrative charges .. ..	1,35,943
Roads .. ..	1,49,016
Conservancy .. ..	88,041
Contribution .. ..	3,12,680
Loans .. ..	1,04,700
Total ..	7,90,380

The total balance to the credit of the District Local Funds at the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 69,59,484.

143. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Mirza continued as the Special Engineer District Water-Works Department during the year District water-works. 1340 F. excepting the period of one month and a half when he went on leave on account of illness and when Mr. Majiduddin Hasan, Sub-engineer officiated for him. The following projects were sanctioned during the year —

Name of work ..	Estimated cost Rs.
Jalna water-supply scheme ..	9,10,000
Jalna Drainage scheme ..	2,00,000
Aurangabad water-supply scheme ..	4,45,000
Raichur water-supply scheme ..	11,00,000

The first two works were already started and the necessary steps were being taken for starting the last two. The expenditure incurred in 1340 F. was Rs. 4,56,629 : Rs. 70,012 on establishment and Rs. 3,86,617 on works. The total expenditure on establishment and works during the past three years (1338-1340 Fasli) aggregated Rs. 5,46,537. Out of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 17,000 sanctioned in 1338 F. for the purchase of furniture, drawing and surveying instruments, camp equipage, etc., Rs. 11,174 were spent to the end of 1340 F., leaving a balance of Rs. 5,826 to the credit of the department for future requirements.

## SECTION X.

## Hyderabad Municipality

144. Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow) D.P.I. (Cantab.) and L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin) continued as the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality during the year under report.

145. The Municipal Board consisted, as before, of a President, a Deputy President and 25 members, of whom only 6 were *ex-officials*.

During the year, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur the member in charge of the Political Department and President of the Hyderabad Municipality went to England in connection with the Round Table Conference and during his absence, H. E. the Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-ul-Saltanat, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E. the President of the Executive Council looked after the municipal work as its President. Rai Bisheshwernath, B.A., LL.B. an additional Puisne Judge of the High Court was appointed as the Deputy President under section 3 of the Municipal Code, who in addition to his own duties discharged those of the President as well in his absence.

As in the preceding year there were held twenty meetings of the General Committee (11 Ordinary and 9 Extraordinary) and one meeting of the Working Committee.

146. The total area comprised by the municipality was 30.08 sq. miles with a population according to the census of 1930 of 2,90,327 souls.

147. The receipts under the different heads realised by the Municipality as compared with those of 1339 F. were as follows :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
Government Grant .. ..	5,33,401	5,18,099
Income realised on properties .. ..	74,576	54,129
Taxation .. ..	3,54,104	3,11,636
Licence fees .. ..	46,286	51,052
Total ..	10,08,367	9,34,907

Below are given the comparative figures of the detailed expenditure in 1339 F. and 1340 F. :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
Public works .. ..	2,33,961	2,86,426
Sanitation .. ..	4,10,086	4,63,634
Lighting and Workshop .. ..	84,506	1,78,434
Miscellaneous .. ..	31,787	16,178
Supervision charges .. ..	1,36,482	1,54,642
Total ..	8,96,822	10,99,314

There was an increase in the receipts as well as in the expenditure by Rs. 73,460 and Rs. 2,02,492 respectively. Dominant increases in expenditure related to "public works, sanitation, lighting and workshop." About 43 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on sanitation and 26 per cent. on public works. All this was in addition to the large sums spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department.

The arrears of house tax increased from Rs. 2·96 lakhs to Rs. 3·34 lakhs.

148. The general health of the City somewhat retrograded as evidenced by a slight increase in the total mortality from 8,432 in 1339 F. to 8,468 in 1340 F. The total births registered during the year were 4,150 as compared with 3,883 indicating a rise of only 267. The City was not free from epidemic diseases, and more than thirty per cent. of the deaths were due to fevers. Deaths from plague numbered 932 and it was very severe during the first five months of the year with an average of 186 deaths. In the months of Ardibehisht and Khurdad there were only 6 deaths and the City was quite immune during the last five months of the year. Deaths from dysentery, cholera and small-pox were 293, 44, and 6 respectively. The temporary establishment sanctioned for 2 years for the eradication of plague and malaria from the capital took the necessary preventive and precautionary measures to combat the diseases. The expenditure incurred on the aforesaid campaign was by agreement equally borne by the Government and the Municipality.

The Municipality maintained 160·57 miles of road at an average cost of Rs. 858 per mile. Rs. 30,118 were spent on the construction and extension of roads and Rs. 5,489 on buildings. Eighteen new drains—26,786 ft. long in all were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 71,506. About 23 miles of roads were watered and 40 miles of roads were lighted by electricity.

The number of cases prosecuted was 14,982 and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 8,362. Seventy-four fires occurred within the municipal limits in which property worth Rs. 1,25,030 was destroyed and 1,900 applications were granted for the construction of new buildings and additions and alterations to existing ones.

149. The Princes Azam Jah Bahadur and Moazam Jah Bahadur left Hyderabad on the 11th Ardibehisht 1340 F. on a visit to the European countries.

The taxation staff of the Municipality was engaged in the census work and the numbering of houses and formation of blocks and circles. The actual census took place on the 24th Farwardi 1340 F. from 8 P.M. to 12 P.M.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Production and Distribution.

#### SECTION I.

#### Agriculture.

150. Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder remained in charge of the department throughout the year as the Officiating Director of Agriculture.  
Control.

151. A scheme for the castor plant breeding on an All India scale was submitted to the Imperial Council, which if sanctioned would enable the department to do much towards the improvement of this important crop. The survey of the poultry industry which was in progress towards the close of 1339 F. was completed during the year. A survey of the fruit growing industry and a general survey of the insect pest were started during the year. A Cattle Breeding Farm was started during the year near the Himayatsagar main Experimental Farm in Hyderabad.  
General Progress.

The Cotton Research Botanist continued the botanical study of the *Gaorani* cotton mixture. A further study of the selections was made with a view to evolving a pure superior in staple and outturn.

The protection of the *gaorani* area and the *kumpta* area by the enforcement of the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivator and Transport Act had a very salutary effect on the cotton trade. Business in mixed cotton was stopped. Buyers offered better prices for the pure *kapas* and the cultivator got more profits.

As usual, three departmental scholarships were awarded for agricultural study in India. One student sent last year to the Nagpur Agricultural College who had to come back owing to the college having been closed because of political disturbances was again sent there this year. Four students were at present studying in the Poona and Nagpur Agricultural colleges.

152. Experimental work was continued on government farms under the Deputy Director besides the growing of crops for fodder and multiplication of seeds for distribution to cultivators. There were five farms in the Telingana division at Himayatsagar, Sangareddy, Nizamsagar, Mahbubnagar and Alir. One farm was in the Mahratwara division at Parbhani. Thus there were in all six government farms in the dominion.  
Experimental and Demonstration Farms.

In the Telingana farms manurial experiments with rice, maize and tobacco were performed and it was found that the chief requirements of the soil were nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Among the ploughing experiments on paddy soil, chalka soil and garden soil respectively it was found that, early ploughing with soil inverting ploughs was most advantageous and among the planting experiments with paddy, transplanting of the crop proved more profitable than broadcasting. It was ascertained after repeated experiments that sugar-cane planted in January gave more outturn than that planted either in December or in February.

Varietal experiments were made with *jawar*, ground-nut, *bajra*, maize, *arhar*, *mash*, wheat, gram, tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton. The promising varieties were being tested to find out the best ones for distribution to cultivators.

Poultry farming experiments were started on a small scale with the Austrolorps and white Leghorn breeds at the Himayatsagar farm, with a view to introducing better classes of birds and better methods of poultry in the villages. 30,331 lbs. of ground-nuts and 63,200 lbs. of sugar-cane No. 213 sets were supplied to the cultivators in the division. Besides, 724 packets of copper sulphate, 44 bags of ammonium sulphate, 20½ bags of superphosphates and 123½ bags of castor cakes were supplied for use as artificial manures. Experiments carried out at the Main Farm of Parbhani in the Mahratwara division related to comparisons of *jawar*, wheat and sugar-cane varieties. Some of them were found promising but further observation and study were awaited for final conclusions. A number of varieties of cotton and ground-nut were grown on a fairly large scale to test their yielding capacities and a few of these were found promising.

153. 'Selfed' seed was obtained from a large number of typical plants of *gaorani*, *banilla*, and *bai* 306 cotton in order to multiply them on a large scale for distribution. Cotton Operation. *Gaorani* seed was sown in 40 different villages of the Nanded district for cotton crops and the different plant types comprised in these were examined. Plant-growth, flowering, bolling and bud and boll development studies were carried out for eight different varieties of cotton. The Upland American and Egyptian varieties were studied on the same lines as last year.

As usual, the distribution of pure *gaorani* cotton seed was continued in the Nanded and Parbhani districts. Four thousand candies of seed were purchased from the Empress Mills factory at Umri, which took special care in purchasing *kapas* of pure quality and also erected a *kapas opener* by which clear seed was obtained. Half a lakh pounds of Gadag No. 1 (upland) and 2·10 lakhs lbs. of Dharwar No. 1 cotton were purchased and stocked for distribution in the Koppal district. Seventy-two thousand pounds of pure *banila* cotton seed were distributed in the Aurangabad district. The area sown with the improved seeds supplied was estimated at 1,14,100 acres.

154. The Economic Botanist, besides supervising crop breeding, was also in charge of plant pathology and horticulture. Economic Botanist. He continued his selection work on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Main Farm and on cotton, wheat and *jawar* at the Parbhani Farm. Among the various experiments carried out, rice No. 263, single plant selection in castor No. 38 and pusa 4 of wheat and Dadgi variety of *rabi jawar* were found promising. A general study of the life history of different insects and pests was continued. He visited various districts in the dominion from which attacks of insects on crops were reported, and adumbrated the methods of treatment.

The culture of fruit trees such as the grape, *sapota*, *gauva*, fig, orange, pomegranate, mango, plantain and *papaya* was started at the Main Experimental Farms at Himayatsagar and Parbhani. Varieties of every kind of fruit plant were planted and new promising ones were being obtained for experiments and propagation.

There were 5 students in the 'mali' class started in the previous year. The demand for trained gardeners in the State was increasing every day.

155. The introduction of improved methods of cultivation and manuring and improved implements and crops in the villages Demonstration and Propaganda was supervised and controlled by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. The cultivation of kanki 17 ground-nut and sugar-cane No. 213, transplanting of paddy, manuring of paddy with ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, and with bone meal, iron plough and other improved implements and the copper sulphate treatment of '*jawar*' for smut, were demonstrated to the ryots in almost all the districts of the Telingana division. The cultivation of cotton, oats and sugar-cane, improved implements and the improved system of *gur*-making were also demonstrated in the Mahratwara districts. Besides the above practical demonstrations, miniature shows were held at all the important fairs in the divisions of Telingana

and Mahratwara. These proved very instructive as the ryots began to appreciate the efforts made by the Agricultural Department to help them.

Printed leaflets in Urdu and Telugu describing improved crops, improved methods of cultivation and improved implements were distributed in large numbers in the villages free of cost.

156. The engineering section continued to help the public in water-finding, well-boring and erection of pumping plants. Agricultural Engineering. The total number of well-bores put down during the year was 65, of which 56 were successful, 2 were put down for sounding and 7 were abandoned for having struck hard rock. 31 *Myer's hand pumps* and one *power pumping* plant were installed and repairs to 5 hand pumps were executed for the public.

The oil engine class was continued. Sixteen students attended the course in both the sessions, of which 14 passed out successfully. There was a considerable demand for trained drivers in the state. During the year, 77 iron ploughs, 12 Morcross cultivators, one mill, 21 pick axes, one chaff-cutter and three spare plough shares were sold to the cultivators in the Telingana division. The cultivators of the same division were also supplied with 30,331 lbs. of ground-nut seed, 63,200 lbs. of sugar-cane, Co 213 sets, 724 packets of copper sulphate, 44 bags of ammonium sulphate, 21 bags of superphosphate and 124 bags of castor cake.

157. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 9,20,186 as compared with Rs. 6,45,748 in the preceding year. Cost.

## SECTION II.

### Weather and Crops.

158. As the commencement of the Fasli or official year did not synchronize with the rainy season beginning in the month of Amerdad—the ninth month of the official year, the principal harvests of the year therefore depended upon the south-west monsoon of the preceding year. Rainfall.

The rainfall for the monsoon period from Amerdad 1339 F. (June 1930) to Thir 1340 F. (May 1931) was registered by the months as under :—

<i>South-west monsoon.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>
Amerdad 1339 F. (June 1930)	..	6·68
Sherewar „ (July 1930)	..	2 29
Meher „ (August 1930)	..	2·91
Aban „ (September 1930)	..	10·76
Total south-west monsoon		22·64
<i>North-east monsoon.</i>		
Azur 1340 F. (October 1930)	..	3 23
Dai „ (November 1930)	..	1·66
Total north-east monsoon		4·89
<i>Intermediate period.</i>		
Bahman 1340 F. to Thir 1340 F. (December 1930 to May 1931)	..	1·54
Total for the monsoon year		29·07

159. The average rainfall in the dominion for the year 1340 F. was higher than in the preceding year by 5·11 inches. Nevertheless as it was still inadequate and not well-distributed, the agricultural year was not on the whole a happy one.

The south-west monsoon started in the first week of June with sporadic showers in some parts of Gulbarga, Raichur, and Osmanabad, just when *tabi* crops had been harvested, lands for *kharif* sowings were ready, fodder and water scarcity was wide-spread and cattle diseases were prevalent in most of the Mahrattwari districts. Light to moderate rainfall in the second week of June benefitted *Kharif* in some parts, but sowing operations could not be undertaken in the Mahrattwari districts for want of adequate rains. Nor did subsequent rains in the last week of June improve the situation to any appreciable extent. The rainfall in the following two months of July and August averaged 2·60 inches and despite sporadic falls the country remained dry in these months. Undoubtedly moderate to heavy rains early in July helped the *kharif* sowings and removed the water and fodder scarcity, but the unusually heavy rains in the last week of July not only obstructed the *kharif* sowings in parts of Parbhani, Nanded Nalgonda and Adilabad but also damaged the tender sprouts in some tracts of Nalgonda and Medak. The subsequent scanty showers did not serve any useful purpose. Sowing, weeding and transplantation of *abi* was possible in the Telingana districts only in areas irrigated under wells. The wide-spread rains of September relieved the grave anxiety of the ryot by reviving the deteriorating crops and improving the general condition. By the end of this month *Kharif* and *abi* harvests were commenced in some districts and *abi* sowings started in time. Tanks and ponds had sufficient water to start *tabi* cultivation in the Telingana districts. Water and fodder scarcity had almost disappeared. The north-east monsoon of October and November with an average rainfall of 2·45 inches, proved harmful to the *kharif* under harvest although it benefitted the tender *rabi* crops. From the middle of November the weather became dry and facilitated the harvesting of the *kharif* and the *abi* crops which were finished by the end of January. In the month of February—the intermediate monsoon period—scarcity for water was reported from some districts. The *rabi* harvests terminated at the close of April and the *tabi* harvests at the end of May when water and fodder scarcity was wide-spread, cattle diseases being largely prevalent in the Mahrattwara districts.

160. The areas and the estimated outturns of the principal crops as compared with the preceding year were shown in the following statement:—

Seeds					1888-1889 FASLI		1889-1840 FASLI	
					Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	85,85,726	Bales 4,46,709 Tons	85,27,439	Bales 8,81,810 Tons
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,25,730	1,07,461	11,72,558	1,85,199
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,06,621	1,50,955	6,84,907	1,77,974
Jawar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	89,97,179	11,50,742	95,87,896	18,05,275
Sugar-cane .. .. .	..	..	..	..	86,871	17,975	84,478	49,448
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80,680	11,990	86,611	17,287
Sesamum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,68,558	85,880	5,93,125	85,750
Linseed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,42,116	18,326	2,52,596	15,859
Mustard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,649	262	10,588	802
Castor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,01,189	40,449	7,91,789	45,124
Ground-nut .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,18,787	1,44,720	6,91,875	1,64,840
Miscellaneous oil seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,05,587	10,628	4,24,598	10,669



161. The world-wide economic depression affected the grain market in the districts. The price of wheat which was 5 seers per rupee at the beginning of Amardad 1339 F. steadily declined and reached  $7\frac{3}{4}$  seers at the close of the year. *Jawar*, the principal staple of the country, rapidly slumped from 12 to 21 seers.

### SECTION III.

#### Co-operative Societies.

162. Mr. Syed Fazlulla, H.C.S. continued as the Offg. Registrar throughout the year under report.

163. Notwithstanding the general slump in the trades and the unsatisfactory harvests in some of the Telingana districts, the department was able to organise and register 173 societies, care being taken in the selection of members. Out of the new societies, 3 were central banks, 157 agricultural societies and 13 non-agricultural societies. During the year 42 societies—20 agricultural and 22 non-agricultural were abolished partly owing to closure of work and partly to large outstandings. Thus, the total number of societies in the dominion (excluding those in the British Administered Areas) increased by 131 from 2,164 in 1339 F. to 2,295 in 1340 F. and consisted of one Dominion or Apex Bank, 33 central banks, 1,913 agricultural societies and 348 non-agricultural societies. The membership of these totalled 60,214 compared with 57,016 in the preceding year. About two-thirds of the members (401,093) belonged to the agricultural societies and of the remaining one-third 5,912 to the non-agricultural societies, 3,764 to the central banks and 445 to the Dominion Bank.

The working capitals of all kinds of societies aggregated Rs. 211.13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 190.09 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 21.04 lakhs or 11 per cent.

The general trade depression accompanied by restricted harvests in certain districts tended to swell the number of defaulters. The applications for arbitration received during the year were 2,328. Awards were taken out for Rs. 5,62,848 which including the amount awarded in the previous years totalled Rs. 10,36,101. The amount of awards collected during the year was Rs. 63,515 while the total amount collected by the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,69,195. The districts in which awards were taken out for more than two lakhs were Aurangabad, Warangal and Medak, while in other districts the amounts varied between Rs. 81,839 in the Nalgonda district and Rs. 970 in the Nanded district. The largest collections were made in the Warangal district (Rs. 69,530). The other districts which came next in order of collections were Medak (Rs. 31,542) and Parbhani (Rs. 29,008). Realisations in the Aurangabad district were very poor being only Rs. 2,971 out of the total award of Rs. 2,51,634. To the end of 1340 F. the number of cancelled societies in debts to the central banks was 129—94 agricultural and 35 non-agricultural. The total outstandings of bank loans aggregated Rs. 3,25,311 as principal and Rs. 1,76,013 as interest : Rs. 13,292 of the former and Rs. 9,185 of the latter were collected during the year. Thus it was clear that the banks would have ultimately to characterise a large part of the outstandings as bad Debts, for which they were rapidly building up reserves.

During the year, the Government was pleased to provide a rule under the Act authorising the Registrar to allocate sums out of profits for the building up of such reserves in a society with limited liability.

The number of organisers in the dominion was 15, and it was regrettable that they took very little interest in the progress of the movement. Only 4 out of 15 organisers visited some of the societies.

It was gratifying to note that the central banks were able to meet the salaries of the supervisors from the supervision fund without approaching

the Government for any subsidy. The amount contributed by them towards the salary of sub-inspectors was Rs. 12,889.

The Central Co-operative Union was making good progress. It concentrated its attention on propaganda and education. It consisted, as before, of 18 life and 89 ordinary members, while the society members increased from 917 to 1,050. Subscriptions received from the society members amounted to Rs. 4,803, besides an annual subscription of Rs. 10,000 from the Government. Propagandists engaged by the Union went round in the Railway Demonstration Cinema car and also visited 285 villages. The lectures delivered by them on co-operative credit and thrift in rural areas proved instructive and appealed to villagers who gathered in masses to attend them.

The co-operative officers' training classes were held for a couple of months. In all 26 officers and 35 probationers attended the classes and appeared for the examination in which 17 came out successful. Besides, the training classes for *panchayats* of village societies were held at 30 different centres in the Mahrattwara, Telingana and Carnatic districts. Altogether 536 members attended the classes, of whom 199 passed the examination. These training classes were of a great educative value to the village societies. To widen the sphere of the Union's influence it was entrusted with the supervision of societies and the control of the supervisors' staff employed in the districts. There were 52 supervisors and 21 sub-inspectors under its control.

The second All-India Conference of the Co-operative Institutes held at the capital on the 30th and 31st Ardibehisht 1340 F. under the presidency of the veteran co-operator the Honourable Sir Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay, proved highly beneficial to the co-operators of the state in enabling them to exchange their views and experiences with the leading co-operators of British India and other Native States.

164. Like every other society in the State, this institution was also affected by the general trade depression as evidenced by the fact that its turnover for the year under report showed a reduction of 21·7 per cent. from Rs. 48·49 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 39·84 lakhs. Payments by the central banks and societies towards principal and interest were scanty. The figures under these were Rs. 2·77 lakhs and Rs. 1·90 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·24 lakhs and Rs. 2·26 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The working capital increased from Rs. 37·62 lakhs to Rs. 41·33 lakhs indicating a rise of Rs. 3·71 lakhs shared by its component parts *viz.*, deposits, reserve and shares, the increase under the last being only Rs. 40. It was gratifying to observe that the Dominion Bank had become a self-supporting institution as it had to owe nothing to Government or other societies. The total assets of the bank were Rs. 43·76 lakhs against the liabilities of Rs. 42·97 lakhs which returned a profit of Rs. 0·79 lakhs.

165. The number of central banks in the dominion increased from 30 to 33. New banks were opened at Mominabad, Lingsugur and Mahbubabad. There was a decrease in membership from 1,839 to 1,619, while the number of societies affiliated to the banks increased from 2,058 to 2,148. All the banks without exception felt a severe strain of the current economic condition which caused a decline in their annual transactions. The working capital of them was Rs. 60·62 lakhs compared with Rs. 50·40 lakhs in 1339 F. showing an increase of Rs. 10·22 lakhs shared by its constituent parts *viz.*, reserve fund (Rs. 2·52 lakhs), shares (Rs. 1·48 lakhs), deposits (Rs. 1·34 lakhs) and shares (Rs. 5·00 lakhs) while the Government loan was slightly reduced by about Rs. 12,000. The considerable fall of 57 per cent. noticed in repayments by the societies towards principal and interest combined (5·67 lakhs against 13·30 lakhs) was mostly attributed to economic depression. Loans to societies also fell from Rs. 13·46 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 10·35 lakhs in 1340 F. The central banks with a working capital of more than three lakhs were those of Gulbarga (5·37 lakhs), Sangareddy (5·35 lakhs), Raichur (5·00), Aurangabad (4·75)

lakhs), Medak (3.30 lakhs), Jalna (3.19 lakhs), Nalgonda (3.13 lakhs) and Mahbubnagar (3.10 lakhs). The total assets of all the central banks amounted to Rs. 68.20 lakhs, while the liabilities aggregated Rs. 66.86 lakhs, yielding a net profit of Rs. 1.34 lakhs. The central banks of Devarkunda, Bhongir, Mission bank Jalna, Bashirabad and Mahbubabad worked at a loss.

166. The economic depression crippled the agricultural credit societies and this supplemented by the unfavourable seasonal conditions rendered the position of the agricultural class most pitiable on whom depended the success or failure of the co-operative movement. There were in all 1,913 societies with 40,093 members in the State as against 1,776 societies and 37,672 members in 1339 Fasli. Notwithstanding unsatisfactory repayments towards liquidation, the societies had advanced a loan of Rs. 9.65 lakhs with the object of granting relief to the distressed agriculturists. Of this Rs. 3.22 lakhs were given for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 1.34 lakhs for repayment of loans, Rs. 1.04 lakhs for the improvement of lands, Rs. 1.15 lakhs for the payment of land-revenue and the rest for miscellaneous purposes. The total amount recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,70,122.

As regards the components of the working capital there was a reduction in the reserve fund (Rs. 12.48 lakhs against Rs. 14.68 lakhs) as well as in the deposits (Rs. 2.75 lakhs compared with Rs. 3.18 lakhs), Rs. 36,048 only being added to shares which amounted to Rs. 16.26 lakhs at the end of 1340 F. Outside loans increased from Rs. 42.19 lakhs to Rs. 48.99 lakhs and this was due to the formation of new societies. The government loan was also increased from Rs. 16,648 to Rs. 46,167. The undistributed profit showed a rise of Rs. 0.80 lakh and stood at Rs. 2.66 lakhs at the end of 1340 F. All these transactions put together indicated a net increase in the working capital by Rs. 5.62 lakhs which amounted to Rs. 83.60 lakhs in 1340 F. as compared with Rs. 77.98 lakhs in the preceding year. The total assets of the agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 95.70 lakhs against the total liabilities of Rs. 94.24 lakhs, yielding a profit of Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

167. The number of non-agricultural societies which was 357 last year declined to 348 with the cancellation of 22 old societies and registration of 13 new. On the other hand there was a slight increase in their membership from 14,996 to 15,912. The majority of them was salary-earners *viz.*, 207 and the next in order came weavers who numbered 75. Besides, there were 14 stores societies, 7 urban banks and 45 miscellaneous societies. The total working capital was Rs. 25.58 lakhs as against Rs. 24.09 lakhs in the previous year, representing an increase of Rs. 1.49 lakhs. As regards its components, there was a slight reduction in the outside loans by Rs. 1,173 and Government loan by Rs. 6,082 while the reserve fund, shares and deposits showed an increase of Rs. 31,382, Rs. 82,977 and Rs. 42,184 respectively. The total loans from the central banks amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs while repayment to the latter aggregated Rs. 1.99 lakhs. Outstandings of bank loans including interest were Rs. 5.20 lakhs. Members of societies were financed to the extent of Rs. 14.16 lakhs. The total liabilities of these societies stood at Rs. 27.21 lakhs as against the total assets amounting to Rs. 28.57 lakhs yielding a net profit of Rs. 1.36 lakh.

168. Out of 1,893 societies which came in for audit, 1,746 or 92 per cent. of the total number were actually audited as against 75 per cent. in the previous year. The audit results were satisfactory in Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga. In the *Balda* division 330 out of 411 agricultural and non-agricultural societies were audited and in the *Atraf Balda* 355 out of 420 societies were audited. Five auditors from the districts had been called to attend the audit training class held in *Balda* for a period of three months.

169. In the British Administered Area 4 new societies were registered and three cancelled, bringing their number to 18 with a membership of 6,173 as against 5,403 in the preceding year. The working capital increased from Rs. 4.62 lakhs to Rs. 5.32 lakhs, which consisted of Rs. 1.96 lakhs shares, Rs. 0.26 lakh reserve fund, Rs. 3.07 lakhs deposits and Rs. 0.03 lakh government loan.

In Paighas there were 3 central banks, 63 agricultural societies and 8 non-agricultural societies. The working capital of agricultural societies was 3.57 lakhs, which consisted of Rs. 0.82 lakh cash in shares, Rs. 1.04 lakhs in reserve fund, Rs. 1.69 lakhs in bank loans and Rs. 1,035 in deposits.

170. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,62,237 as compared with Rs. 3,01,162 in 1339 F.

Cost.

#### SECTION IV.

##### Trade.

171. Trade statistics were, as usual, prepared from the Customs and Railway returns. Compared with the preceding year, the total aggregate trade of the dominion showed a considerable fall from 39 crores in 1339 F. to 26½ crores in 1340 F. i.e., a decline of 31.9 per cent. Imports decreased from 18.69 crores to 13.01 crores and exports from 20.23 crores to 13.49 crores. The rise of exports over imports was only about half a crore. The main cause of this decline lay in the great fall in prices rather than in a decrease in the volume of trade. The only commodities under imports that showed an increase were fruits and vegetables, jaggery, silk, petrol, liquors, drugs and medicines, and those under exports were castor-seed, *tíl*, oil-cakes, tobacco and *beedi* leaves. The principal commodities of import and export and their values in

Imports and Exports.

thousands of rupees as compared with the corresponding figures of 1339 F. were as stated under :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1339 F.	1340 F.		1339 F.	1340 F.
Piece-goods ..	8,29,19	1,90,97	Cotton ..	9,23,56	4,07,25
Cotton ..	6,56	70	Ground-nuts ..	3,47,99	3,24,07
Yarn ..	90,78	68,13	Castor seed ..	1,15,01	1,19,21
Gold ..	52,14	3,06	Cotton seed ..	76,21	38,99
Salt ..	58,84	57,42	Linseed ..	41,02	38,56
Sugar ..	69,85	59,89	Til ..	63,39	46,83
Fruits, vegetables, etc.	60,61	67,95	Fruits ..	2,36	2,31
Jaggery ..	41,08	42,41	Jaggery ..	45	20
Kerosine oil ..	44,29	39,53	Oils ..	31,61	31,80
Silver ..	66,10	20,73	Chillies ..	23,98	11,96
Animals ..	41,25	18,81	Animals ..	38,80	29,82
Machinery and mill work.	51,90	12,05	Oil cakes ..	14,20	16,77
Corrugated iron sheets.	24,24	6,96	Karad seed ..	8,02	7,84
Motor cars and accessories ..	38,32	19,32	Coriander ..	58	1,45
Gunny bags (old and new).	32,33	20,67	Hemp (manufactured)	3,35	08
Spices ..	49,95	44,33	Bamboos ..	1,60	1,34
Tobacco ..	7,60	7,51	Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured)	2,12	4,02
Hides and skins ..	15,17	8,87	Leather, hides and skins.	31,12	23,93
Silk ..	15,17	21,68			
Petrol ..	19,53	22,37			
Timber ..	12,17	7,89	Timber ..	10,84	2,54
Vegetable oils ..	10,76	10,74	Ghee and butter ..	6,24	2,89
Seeds ..	8,97	7,03			
Liquors ..	4,67	4,98	Beedi leaves ..	4,02	4,78
Cigar and cigarettes ..	14,33	11,88	Horns and hoofs ..	60	19
Grain, pulse and flour	2,04,17	1,56,88	Grain, pulse and flour	1,25,33	99,35
Matches ..	13,02	9,21	Jewellery and coin ..	23,00	11,23
Drugs and medicines ..	8,55	11,00	Wool ..	2,13	1,97
Other articles ..	41,56	46,40	Other articles ..	39,40	39,56
Total ..	14,28,13	9,88,87	Total ..	19,36,23	12,69,89
Value of duty free articles including railway stores	4,41,16	3,12,51	Value of duty free articles.	37,23	78,65
Grand Total ..	18,69,29	13,01,38	Grand Total ..	20,23,46	13,48,54
Total aggregate trade for 1339 F. (total of column 1 and 2)	38,92,75		Total aggregate trade for 1340 F. (total of column 3 and 4)	26,49,92	

172. The volume in tons of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway in 1339 F. and 1340 F. was as tabulated hereunder:—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1839 F.	1340 F.	1839 F.	1340 F.
Goods manufactured .. ..	12,050	9,940	310	394
Grain .. ..	55,924	75,299	75,352	58,606
Provisions .. ..	13,474	14,314	3,945	2,701
Salt .. ..	57,009	54,424	..	..
Sugar and jaggery .. ..	30,808	29,743	63	52
Hardware .. ..	31,358	21,554	1,455	1,082
Cotton, raw .. ..	..	27	77,051	60,018
Oil seed .. ..	34	49	1,00,827	1,19,608
Cotton seeds .. ..	384	233	46,191	66,276
Kerosine oil .. ..	21,791	20,733	..	..
Coal and coke .. ..	1,455	1,171	4,93,599	4,68,356
Hides and skins .. ..	1,665	1,261	2,219	2,019
Tobacco .. ..	1,041	4,464	592	773
Timber .. ..	3,091	7,453	9,018	5,006
Marble and stones .. ..	593	417	35,142	35,494
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,216	1,049	4,530	1,395
Total .. ..	2,31,848	2,42,131	8,50,294	8,17,347

## SECTION V.

### Industries and Commerce.

173. Mr. G. A. Mohamadi, B.A., continued as the Director of the Control. department during 1340 Fasli.

174. There was no change in the office staff of the Director, except Staff. that an office auditor was appointed for the internal audit of the various commercial and non-commercial concerns under the department.

The Industrial Engineer and the Textile Expert, whose terms of employment for 3 years had expired but whose services had proved helpful in developing the department were each recommended for two years' extension in their respective services. The Industrial Engineer officiated for 6 months as the Chief Factory and Boiler Inspector in place of Mr. R.S. Farnie who had availed himself of leave during this period.

175. The Industrial Engineering. The Industrial Engineer inspected all the industrial centres in the dominion and a good number of factories, gave advice to people on commercial matters and evaluated properties for State aid. The Cottage Industries Institute buildings supervised by him were completed during the year. The construction of two godowns—one at Nanded and the other at Parbhani—was also supervised

by him. The industrial schools of Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad (aided) were transferred by the Educational Department and their re-organisation was being attended to. The new scheme for the Aurangabad Industrial School formulated by the Engineer was approved but for want of funds it was not put into force. The Industrial Engineer worked as one of the Directors of the Deccan Glass Works and the Deccan Marble and Mining Company. A few surveys such as the Leather Industry Survey, and the Salt Industry Survey of the Raichur district were carried out by the department with a view to getting reliable data as to the position and prospects of these industries. Experiments on paper making were being made at the Industrial Laboratory with a view to investigating into the possibilities of this industry in the State. A scheme was formulated on these for establishing a paper mill at Sirpur or Mancherial on the Kazipet-Ballarshah line where bamboo grew in abundance. As suggested in the Oil Industrial Survey Report a great stress was laid on developing subsidiary oil industries using local oils as the raw material. The concession granted in allowing oils to be exported free of duty showed appreciable signs of expanding the oil seed crushing industry.

176. The year under report was one of many sided activities in the textile line, as the various textile schemes sanctioned by the Government during the previous year aimed at inducing the people to use modern labour saving appliances and imparting sound instructions in various cottage industries were brought into force. Owing to the speedy equipment of the Cottage Industries Institute and other institutions, the Textile Expert could not undertake extensive touring. Yet, he visited most of the textile centres in the dominion and important ones in British India *viz.*, Bombay, Bangalore, Ahmednagar, Yeola and Poona with the double object of finding out the condition of the emigrant state weavers into these parts and purchasing machinery for the Industrial Institute. His visit to Bangalore was intended to take note of the silk weaving industry. He submitted his report embodying a scheme for establishing a silk section in the Institute which had been under the consideration of Government.

The Government Demonstration and Weaving Factory was amalgamated into the Cottage Industries Institute located in the new building at Mushirabad. The chief aim of the institution was to train men of the artisan classes engaged in various industries so as to employ them on demonstration work in the districts. The different sections in the Cottage Industries Institute were :—weaving including carpet, blanket, rattan and cane weaving, dyeing and printing, knitting including hosiery manufacture, woollen spinning, embroidery, lacquer work and toy making. Most of these sections were fully equipped and the necessary staff was entertained. The Workshop section manufactured appliances needed for the Institute. Boys of non-artisan classes were admitted for training and awarded stipends ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per mensem and artisans from the district were provided with quarters. The staff conducted demonstrations in weaving, knitting, dyeing and printing during the *Urs* at Gulbarga and also at the Bombay Industrial Fair and the Amusement Park, Hyderabad.

There were seven demonstration parties at Gulbarga, Narayanpet, Siddipet, Karimnagar, Basmath, Jalna and Sangareddy. Every one of them consisted of a demonstrator, a few weaving *mistrics* and a dyeing *mistry* attached to it. They were required to tour from place to place and popularise the use of the improved hand-loom appliances by practical demonstrations and by training artisans in the use of them. They were also to introduce better and up-to-date designs in cloth weaving. During the year sleys and dobbies, etc., worth Rs. 1,069 and furniture worth Rs. 1,042 were ordered from the Cottage Industries Institute and supplied to different centres. These parties were doing very instructive work of demonstration and the public, particularly the artisan section, were much impressed by their practical methods.

The factories run by the Government were the long established Alcohol Factory at Kamareddy, the Soap Factory at Hyderabad, the Carpet Factory at Warangal and the Jacquard Institute at Pattan in the Aurangabad district. As regards the Alcohol Factory, two experts from the Nasik Distillery—one of them a Chemist and the other an Engineer—inspected it and their report was awaited at the close of the year. The Soap and the Carpet factories had been doing good work, and their respective outturns were well received in the markets. As the weavers of Pattan were too poor to take advantage of the Jacquard Institute, the transfer of this institution to Aurangabad had been under contemplation. A special survey of the hand-loom and dyeing industries was undertaken by the department and a report thereon was about to be published shortly.

Two new scholarships were awarded during the year for textile training at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. In all 8 scholars had been undergoing training in the textile manufacture department of the institute.

177. The laboratory work was classed under (a) analytical work Government Industrial Laboratory. (b) industrial work, (c) training of post graduates and (d) scientific technical help. Four hundred and twenty-six samples were received for analysis, both from Government departments and the public against 590 in the preceding year. About 60 per cent. of them were received from the Economic Botanist. Those from the public numbered only nine and they comprised oil-seeds and cakes, inks and ink powders, opium, soils, waters, manures, coal, etc. In order to encourage the public to take advantage of the laboratory, the scheduled costs of analysis were reduced, the maximum being Rs. 2 per sample. The total realisation during the year was Rs. 1,170. The industrial subjects dealt with at the laboratory were dry milk powder, malting of *jawar*, extraction of essential oils, making of paper pulp from bamboos by the fractional digestion methods, paper making from the cotton hull fibre, cleaning of tarnished Bidri ware, separation of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate by chemical methods, recovery of oil and manufacture of casein substitute from the ground-nut sludge.

Six men were trained at the laboratory in different subjects, of whom 2 were science graduates. Scientific and technical help was given to the Agricultural Department, the Government Soap Factory, the Water Works Department and the public on the manufacture of inks, hair oils and boot creams.

178. The assistance rendered to the local industries from the Trust General assistance to local industries. Fund took one or the other of the following forms. *i.e.*, (1) the financing of the industries by participating in their share capital or advancing loans in the form of debentures, (2) procuring facilities to them for the supply of raw material or procuring markets for them by offering to act as an intermediary and (3) undertaking pioneer work or conducting special investigations with a view to procuring reliable data for them to work upon.

All the old concerns, *viz.*, the Singareni Collieries, the Deccan Mining Company, the Shahabad Cement Company, the Osman Shahi Mills and the Vazir Sultan Company were making progress and paying back returns to Government except the Deccan Glass Works which showed no signs of reviving despite deputing a departmental officer to overhaul them.

The Government's acceptance of the recommendations to abolish the Octroi duty and to allow the concessions of duty free imports of raw materials and the exports of finished manufactured goods had already had a gratifying effect on the general trend of local industries. These generous gestures were anticipated in the long run not only to develop the trade and commerce of the State but also to augment other sources of the State revenue. The special committee report suggesting the conserving of an area within the municipal limits of Hyderabad to be called the "Industrial Area" for the construction of large sized factories was sanctioned for the acquisition of 200 acres of land on either side of the Mushirabad road.



During the year, a sum of Rs. 45,100 was advanced as loans to the owners of 9 small scale industries. The total recovered from the owners of different industries towards principal and interest on account of previous advances amounted to Rs. 14,932 and there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,37,087 against them at the end of the year.

179. In conformity with the provisions of the Hyderabad Factories Act 35 new factories were added and 3 ceased to exist. Thus their total number in the dominion was 387 against 355 indicating a net rise of 32. The sanitary conditions of them showed an improvement and the general health of the operatives remained fairly good. With a few exceptions in the city as well as in the districts, child labour practically disappeared from other factories. The employment of women after nightfall was completely stopped. The scale of wages remained practically the same as in the previous year. The factory owners and managers in general were becoming conscious of the implications of the Act and realising the advantages to be derived by complying with its provisions. The majority of the factories related to cotton ginning and pressing, rice and oil-mills, and the rest comprised 4 spinning and weaving mills, one mint, one cement factory, one power-house (electricity), 2 bone factories, one match factory, one button factory, one soap factory, 3 cigarette factories, one tile factory, one printing press, 3 workshops, etc., 288 factories worked during the year, the rest remained closed on account of the unsatisfactory cotton season and general trade depression. Of the factories that worked, 25 had been in operation throughout the year, and 263 were only seasonal : 4 of the former and 222 of the latter related to the cotton industry. Altogether 224 factories were inspected during the year and most of them that remained uninspected worked only a short time and were closed before the inspectors could call at them. A large number of the factories was located in the districts of Parbhani (79), Aurangabad (56), Nanded (49), Gulbarga and Warangal (35 each), while in every one of the remaining districts the figure varied between 28 in the Raichur district and 2 in the Mahboobnagar district. The number of accidents was less than in the previous year. Two of the three were fatal accidents occurred in the Government Electricity Power House. One of these resulted in the death of 4 persons. The third took place in Warangal and was due to an accidental blowing up of the dead weight safety-valve of the boiler.

There was an increase of only 15 boilers—427 against 412. Of these 341 were inspected, and 132 of the latter were also hydraulically tested. The districts having more than 50 boilers were Parbhani (74), Aurangabad (70) and Nanded (69), while in other districts the figure varied between 49 in the Gulbarga district and 2 in the Bidar district. Only two boiler accidents occurred during the year. One of these resulted in the death of 4 persons and the other in one death. The total boiler inspection fees collected was Rs. 14,141 compared with Rs. 10,670 representing an increase of Rs. 3,471. The total number of candidates examined at the Boiler Attendants Examination was 31, of whom 20 were granted certificates of competency.

The number of Joint Stock Companies in the dominion at the end of 1939 F. was 34. During the year, 10 new companies were registered and 2 old ones were closed, bringing the total number to 42. Of these, 13 related to banking and insurance, 2 to transit and transport, 16 to trading and manufacture, 5 to mills and presses, one to mining and 5 to theatres and entertainments. The total authorised capital of these was O.S. Rs. 166·48 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 290·30 lakhs. The subscribed amount was O.S. Rs. 31·25 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 171·40 lakhs and the paid up amount aggregated O.S. Rs. 20·71 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 157·53 lakhs. The fees realised from the registration of new companies amounted to Rs. 2,205 compared with Rs. 3,337. Besides, a sum of Rs. 425 accrued from the filing fees of the annual returns of the companies at work during the last year. Thus the total income came up to Rs. 2,630 as against Rs. 3,659 indicating a fall of Rs. 1,029.

## SECTION V.

## Public Works Department.

180. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.R., held the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department upto 29th Khurdad 1340 F. when he proceeded to Europe on six months leave for recouping his health. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Drainage Department, officiated for him besides looking after his own duties. The departments of the Mechanical Engineer, the District Electricity and the Telephones were also controlled by the Public Works Department.

181. The additional post of Deputy Chief Engineer sanctioned in 1337 F. was filled up, Mr. C. C. Paul being the first incumbent to it, with effect from the 25th Dai, 1340 Fash.

Ten posts of Reserve Engineers were sanctioned during the year to meet emergent demands connected with the working of large schemes as well as the requirements of other departments.

In pursuance of the decision arrived at between the Madras and the Hyderabad Governments to explore immediately a joint irrigation scheme for utilising the waters of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra rivers for the mutual advantage of both the countries, two survey parties started investigations under it in Bahman, 1340 F. Another one undertook in Thir 1340 F. the enquiry into the possibilities of a Hydro-Electric Project on the upper Krishna in the vicinity of the Jaldurg Island. Efforts were being made to complete the aforesaid surveys as early as practicable. The total expenditure incurred during the year on these surveys amounted to Rs. 2,10,848.

The headquarters of the Special Superintending Engineer was shifted from Achampet to Hyderabad to afford him facility to maintain a closer touch with the parties on the Tungabhadra, the Krishna and the Jaldurg projects. To cope with the increased work in the Hyderabad district, the existing two subdivisions were recast into three with an additional temporary subdivision with effect from Dai, 1340 F.

182. Rs. 23,99,065 were spent on the ordinary irrigation as compared with Rs. 21,36,116 in 1339 F., the amount spent on works being Rs. 19,54,409 as against Rs. 17,20,022. Eleven important works estimated at between Rs. 26,790 and Rs. 3,75,117 had been in progress. Of these, 7 works were completed during the year. The most important of them was the Laxaman Chanda and Chintal Chanda project in Nirmal which cost Rs. 3,74,978. Among the works in progress the Anantharam project was estimated to cost Rs. 1,31,300 against which Rs. 1,31,267 were spent to the end of 1340 F. The three Tank Restoration and Road Survey parties attached to the three circles of the Public Works Department traversed 918 sq. miles and surveyed 185 tanks, three irrigation projects and a number of roads measuring a total length of 838 miles, besides several other important major works. The estimated value of the survey carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,10,534. The most important of them estimated at more than 5 lakhs were :—the Krishna bridge at Anagunda in the Mahbubnagar district (9.74 lakhs), the Tungabhadra bridge (9.58 lakhs), the Sindhnur-Raichur road masonry works (6.95 lakhs), the Bhysa-Vasona road (6.00 lakhs), the Raichur-Lingsugur road masonry (5.77 lakhs) and the Raichur-Lingsugur road metal-ling (5.62 lakhs).

183. The Reservoir Section of the Nizamsagar Project was expected to be completed by the end of 1341 F. The width of the road over the dam was increased from 12 to 14 feet by corbelling so as to allow two touring cars to pass each other easily

The earthen dam banking was also completed and water was released from the reservoir into the main canal for irrigating lands for the first 30 miles. The canal work which had remained confined up to mile 76 was extended to the tail-end of the branch canal *i.e.*, miles 96½. The work on the main and the branch canals was making progress by strides, but owing to certain unforeseen difficulties the progress of work was retarded. Miles 0 to 38 were transferred to maintenance for which Rs. 40,000 were spent.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 49,64,104 the total amount spent to the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 3,88,44,580 against the estimate of Rs. 4,26,79,000.

Both the Wyra and the Palair projects were practically completed except for certain distributaries which had still to be done. The total amount spent on the former to the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 33,68,432 and that on the latter was Rs. 25,17,258. During the year 1340 F. about Rs. 9,000 were spent on the Royanpalli project, the total amount spent on it to the end of 1340 F. being Rs. 2,92,111 against the estimated grant of Rs. 2,97,095. The construction of the Singabhupaliam project was estimated at Rs. 3,95,420 against which Rs. 2,70,970 were spent to the end of 1340 F.

The total expenditure incurred on project works, maintenance and new project surveys amounted to Rs. 54,55,189.

184. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,20,52,018 as compared with Rs. 97,69,524 in the preceding year. Buildings and Communications. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 18,51,504 were spent on establishment, Rs. 1,00,05,578 on works and Rs. 1,94,936 on tools and plant.

185. The expenditure on original works increased from Rs. 24,44,738 in 1339 F. to Rs. 30,12,185 in 1340 F. 49 important Buildings. buildings for different government departments, *viz.*, military, educational, customs, medical, public works, agriculture, judicial, industries and commerce and Royal buildings costing Rs. 25,000 and above had been under construction. Of these, 28 buildings were completed during 1340 F. and the rest had been in progress. The Delhi Palace was completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 23,76,518 against the estimate of Rs. 24,98,250. Besides, additions and alterations were made to the Osmania General Hospital, the Mahbubia Grand Stand and the Band men and Pioneers' lines at the Fateh Maidan.

The works in progress estimated at more than a lakh each were:—Renovation and repairs to Napean House, Bombay (B.G. Rs. 5·38 lakhs), Sadar Nizamia Shaffakhana near Macca Masjid (5·06 lakh), extension to the Mahbubia Girls' School (1·79 lakhs), the Civil Hospital at Nanded (1·48 lakhs), Staff Quarters at Asifabad (1·03 lakhs) and cattle breeding and dairy farm buildings at Himayatsagar (1·20 lakhs).

186. The expenditure on original works increased from Rs. 31,78,806 in 1339 F. to Rs. 43,07,243 in 1340 F. Sixty-eight Roads. important roads and twelve bridges and causeways were in progress during 1340 F. Out of the 80 works, 21 (17 roads and 4 bridges) were estimated to cost less than a lakh and 59 (51 roads and 8 bridges) more than a lakh. During the year, 26 roads, 3 bridges and one causeway were completed. The works in progress estimated at 4 lakhs and above were—the Nanded-Hingoli road (10·12 lakhs), the Godavari bridge at Soan in the Nizamabad district (9·50 lakhs), the Bhima bridge at Yadgiri in the Gulbarga district (7·86 lakhs), the Manvi-Sindhur road Raichure District (7·61 lakhs), the Gulbarga-Shorapoor road (7·54 lakhs), the reinforced cement-concrete bridge at Shahgad (6·76 lakhs), the Chilkalthana-Shahgad road (5·49 lakhs) in the Aurangabad district, the Yedsi-Gousala road (4·63 lakhs) in the Osmanabad district, the Itchoda-Adilabad road (4·06 lakhs), the Basar-Mancherial road IV. Section (4·00 lakhs) in the Asifabad district and the Narsi-Billoli-Bodhan road (4·00 lakhs) in the Nizamabad district. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department to the end of 1340 F. was 4,038 miles including 277 miles of new roads completed and opened for traffic during the year.

187. The expenditure on famine works carried out by the Public Works Department in 1340 F. amounted to Rs. 2,71,073. No fresh works were started as relief works. The important works that were in progress during the year in the Raichur district were:—the Manvi-Sindhnoor road, the Taverigira-Kushtagi road and the Sindhnoor-Karatgi road.

188. The sources of water-supply to Hyderabad were the Osmansagar, the Mir Alam tank, the Hussainsagar and the Himayatsagar lakes. The Osmansagar and the Mir Alam tanks were solely utilized for drinking purposes. The Hussainsagar tank having been abandoned for the supply of drinking water, was used for the washing of drains and the working of the Narayanguda distillery. The Himayatsagar lake was used partly for the irrigation of the lands directly under it and partly for replenishing the Mir Alam tank supplying water to the Hyderabad city.

Pipe laying to the Phisalbunda locality and Golconda water supply to the Sarunagar village and the Hazrat Baba Sharfuddin Pahadi, remodelled pipe connection to the Ghasmandi Railway Junction, Secunderabad and changing media to the Mir Alam filter-beds were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,90,115. Pipe laying to the Malakpet locality and to the Sidiambur Bazar had been in progress at a total estimated cost of Rs. 58,140. During the year, 429 new house connections were given and the total connections to the end of 1340 F. numbered 10,620.

The total gross expenditure under this head in 1340 F. was Rs. 5,05,540. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,62,249 was spent on original schemes and Rs. 1,77,658 on maintenance.

The revenue realised from the Hyderabad Water Works amounted to Rs. 3,20,913, of which Rs. 1,39,755 were collected by the Department by sale of water to bulk consumers and Rs. 1,65,966 by the Hyderabad Municipality and the balance represented miscellaneous receipts.

The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water Works supplying water mainly to the cantonment was Rs. 1,912 towards which the British authorities contributed Rs. 1,225.

189. This branch of the department was maintained for bringing the original maps of the Hyderabad city and its suburbs up-to-date. The number of original sheets corrected during the year was 234. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 11,362. The sale-proceeds of the maps brought in a revenue of Rs. 966.

190. The total expenditure incurred on the different works in charge of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,06,94,247 as compared with Rs. 1,76,56,781 in the preceding year. The details of the expenditure were as follows :—

Particulars.	1340 F. Rs.	1339 F. Rs.
Irrigation works charged to capital ..	50,97,859	54,55,189
Irrigation works charged to revenue ..	21,36,116	23,99,065
Buildings and Communications ..	97,69,524	1,20,52,018
Famine works ..	3,77,913	2,71,073
Hyderabad Water Works ..	2,67,333	5,05,540
City Surveys ..	8,036	11,362

191. The Public Works Department Workshop was in charge of the Mechanical Engineer. Owing to lack of proper equipment several repairs pertaining to the Public Works Department had to be done at the Mint Workshop as well as in other private workshops. The value of work done during the year was Rs. 16,337, and that of the machinery and other materials supplied to the Public Works Department divisions amounted to Rs. 2,17,615. The receipts realised

were only Rs. 2,998. The road rollers of the headquarters were repaired in the workshop and those of the other divisions were set right by the mechanics and fitters deputed for the purpose by the Mechanical Engineer.

## SECTION VII.

### Hyderabad City Drainage.

192. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Drainage Works and Improvement of the City Roads and Mr. M. A. Zeman, M.I.E., worked as the Superintending Engineer.

193. The second triennium contract (1338-1340 F.) terminated in 1340 F. and the total expenditure incurred during the period was Rs. 36.16 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 38.96 lakhs. During the year under report Rs. 10.40 lakhs were actually spent against the allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs: Rs. 8.80 lakhs on works, Rs. 1.17 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0.43 lakh on tools and plant. The different works completed during the contract period and their respective actual expenditures and estimates were as given under :—

Particulars.		Estimate.	Expenditure.
		Rs	Rs.
North Interceptor	..	2,40,847	3,58,556
South Interceptor	..	2,53,832	3,26,977
Syphon across the river Musi	..	1,69,590	1,72,989
Outfall sewer	..	4,84,617	6 93,246
Disposal works	..	9,03,430	10,60,307
District No. 4 and 11	..	14,21,137	16,79,332
District No. 12 and 13	..	6,08,262	9,78,070
Total	..	40,81,215	52,69,477

The actual expenditure on the above works exceeded their total estimates by Rs. 11,88,262, for which Government sanction had to be sought through revised and supplementary estimates to effect the necessary adjustment. District No. 5 had been in progress and the expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 1.96 lakhs against an estimate of Rs. 10.14 lakhs. Besides districts Nos. 4, 11 and 13 were completed and declared open for house connections. District No. 12 was practically completed and was to be opened shortly for house connection.

The unfinished sewer lines and crossings under cement-concrete roads were taken up. The total length of sewer lines completed upto the end of 1340 F. was 61 miles, and 6 furlongs. Of this, 2 miles and 514 feet were laid in the year 1340 F. Remodelling of the Uppal channel from chain 0 to chain 423 and of the masonry effluent channel from 125 to 216 chains and of the earthen channel from 216 to 233 chains were completed during 1340 F. Purification plant was started to operate from 11th Shehrewar 1340 F. when the Residency Sewage outfall was connected with the city drainage system through the North Interceptor.

Samples of sewage were being analysed in the laboratory at the Disposal Works and the Hyderabad sewage was found to be weak. Its strength was expected to rise after some more house connections were taken and public dumping latrines were connected.

Thirteen revised estimates regarding construction of Sewage and storm water drains sewers, and branch sewers, latrines, urinals and dumping pits and lateral drains and also regarding house connections in districts Nos. 4 and 11 were prepared and submitted to Government but only 9 of them costing Rs. 11,02,980 were sanctioned. The area acquired for Demonstration

Sewage Farm measured 100 acres but the activities of the department (such as analysis and classification of the soil for carrying out experiments) were confined to only 46 acres. The Drainage laboratory building was completed and fully equipped. A double storey building for the Drainage Show room was also completed during the year and fitted up with the various kinds of latrines, lavatories and baths, so as to educate the public by actual demonstrations in a working condition.

The Drainage Workshop at the Pooranapul bridge manufactured in 1340 F. 27,445 cement bricks and 2,080 reinforced cement-concrete pipes. Cement to the value of Rs. 0.41 lakh was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Company and steel and iron articles valued at Rs. 16,825 were manufactured locally and supplied by the Mint Workshop and the Sanat-e-Hind Engineering Works.

As regards awards recommended by the Compensation Officer for the transfer of 1,361 acres of land from other *Ilakas* to the *Diwai* under the Uppal channel, the Revenue Department was arranging to take over the lands to be irrigated with the Sewage Effluent.

The total expenditure incurred by the Drainage Department since its inception in the year 1335 F. to the close of 1340 F. was Rs. 61.87 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 68.52 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 53.39 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 4.69 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 3.79 lakhs on tools and plant.

194. During the year, different roads measuring 5.9 miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 8.62 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 9 lakhs. The total length of roads completed to the end of 1340 F. was 15.12 miles. The total expenditure during the last three years (1338 to 1340 F.) amounted to Rs. 19.91 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 20 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 18.51 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 0.92 lakh on establishment and Rs. 0.48 lakh on tools and plant. This completed the 1st programme of Rs. 20 lakh sanctioned by the Government towards the end of 1338 F.

The total expenditure on drainage and roads was Rs. 17.25 lakhs and that on establishment was Rs. 1.60 lakhs which struck an average of 9.2 per cent. for both the divisions including the salaries of the Superintending Engineer and his staff.

## SECTION VIII.

### Development Department.

195. The portfolio of the Development Department was held by the Revenue Member.

196. The sums of money received up-to-date from applicants for colonisation amounted to Rs. 11,13,696. As colonisation had been held in abeyance, the deposits of most of the applicants were refunded, which amounted to Rs. 9,09,108 upto the end of 1339 F. and Rs. 36,767 during the year under report, the amount still left in deposit pending settlement being Rs. 1,67,821.

197. A Special Officer was appointed to deal with these grants and it was hoped he would be able to overcome the many difficulties that had caused delay in giving effect to His Exalted Highness's Firman of 22nd Safar 1337 Hijri.

## SECTION IX.

### City Improvement Board.

198. Mr. Meher Ali Fazil continued as the Superintending Engineer throughout the year.

199. The Improvements were managed by a Board consisting of a President, an Honorary Secretary, a Joint Secretary, and 13 members (11 official and 2 non-official). The sub-committee which was an executive body had a President, a Secretary and 4 Official members. There were seven meetings of the Board during the year 1340 F.

A special committee appointed by the Board to report on the recommendations made by Sir Vishvesverayya for the improvement of the Hyderabad city, held 4 sittings and its report had been under preparation when the year closed.

200. Sixty-eight different major and minor works such as the improvement of quarters, the construction of drains, storm water drains, roads and buildings, the slum clearance and compensation for lands taken had been in progress during the year, and 28 of them were completed. Out of the finished items of works, those that cost more than a lakh were :—the improvement of the Akbar Jah Bazar (9·01 lakhs), the Nampalli quarters (8·81 lakhs), the Musallam Jung garden quarters (2·45 lakhs), the construction of the road from the Afzulgunj bridge to Darushshafa (1·44 lakhs), the retaining wall (1·21 lakhs) from the Afzalganj bridge to Darushshafa, and the river improvement works (5·16 lakhs)

Out of the works that had been in progress at the close of 1340 F. the following were the more important and estimated to cost more than a lakh each :—construction of bus road (20·00 lakhs), the Pathergatti arcade (15·00 lakhs), the Pathergatti-Goshamahall road (1·15 lakhs), the improvement of the Noor Khan Bazar (12·29 lakhs), the Mogalpura quarters (9·40 lakhs), the Khairatabad quarters (6·71 lakhs), the Red-Hill (3·02 lakhs), slum clearance at Falaknuma (5·00 lakhs) and at Bageshafa (2·67 lakhs), the development of lands below the Afzal Sagar tank (1·98 lakhs) and the compensation for land at Pathan Wadi (1·50 lakhs). Besides, the department undertook the construction of certain works chargeable to Major Head 31-Buildings and Communications. Eight works at a total cost of Rs. 0·93 lakh were completed and of these 4 were children's parks at Darushshafa, Kahet-Balsetty, Malakpett and Mogulpura ; one Child's Welfare centre at Purane Haveli, a co-operative credit hall and a Guest House at Bashir Bag.

Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of dwellings for the working class. During the year, a sum of Rs. 4·75 lakhs was sanctioned for erecting 375 buildings of A B and C classes at three different localities of Agapura, Balsetti khet in Noor Khan Bazar and Mallampalli. Altogether 185 houses were constructed at Agapura, 169 at Mallampalli and 21 at Noor Khan Bazar. To the end of 1340 F. 1,589 houses situated at seven different localities in the city were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 22·03 lakhs. Out of the total number of houses constructed, 452 were of A class, 551 of B class and 586 of C class.

Schemes were prepared in consultation with the Director-General of Commerce and Industries for establishing and setting apart an area for factories below the Husain Sagar tank to the east and west of the Mushirabad road near Hughes town, and for improving and dust-proofing this road at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·57 lakhs.

201. The Budget grant for 1340 F. was 12 lakhs. Including the savings and the income from the sale of lands, buildings, etc., and the rent of model houses, the total amount at the disposal of the City Improvement Board was Rs. 27·72 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 26·57 lakhs was set off ; Rs. 24·44 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 1·92 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·21 lakh on the maintenance of roads, buildings, parks and gardens. The percentage of expenditure on establishment to works worked out to 7.

The total expenditure incurred by the City Improvement Board during the last 19 years was Rs. 120·19 lakhs or Rs. 6·32 lakhs per annum on an average.



202. Mr. Syed Jamal-ud-din the Superintendent was deputed to go to Europe for 9 months to gain experience by visiting botanical and zoological gardens. During his absence Mr. Meher Ali Fazil, Superintending Engineer held charge of the gardens. The net expenditure incurred in 1340 F. on gardens was Rs. 79,916 against the budget grant of Rs. 79,061. The increased expenditure was due to the reclamation and improvement of land for horticultural and poultry shows.

## SECTION X.

### Telephone Department.

203. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph.B., M.A., I.E.E. continued as the Superintendent of the Telephone Department during the year 1340 F.

204. During the year, 99 exchange and 59 extension lines were added and 47 exchange and 10 extension lines were discontinued, representing a net increase of 52 exchange and 49 extension lines. The total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of 1340 F. was 774 and 226 respectively. In addition, there were as before, one call-office and two service lines.

A central battery telephone not being substituted for the magneto plant at the King Koti and certain other royal palaces, the exchange at Narayanguda continued to be maintained in addition to the central battery of Gauliguda. The total outlay (actual payment) on the reconstruction scheme came up to Rs. 8.08 lakhs. Government approval of the recommendations on the revaluation of plant was received at the end of 1339 F. and the recommendations were duly carried out.

205. No new installation was sanctioned in 1340 F. The installations at Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal were maintained. There were also trunk call-offices at the Bhongir, Alir, Jangoan and Ghanpur railway stations on the broad gauge line between Hyderabad and Warangal. The number of subscribers at the aforesaid centres did not as yet reach the originally estimated figure. The prospect of an increase in the total number of subscribers in the districts of Raichur and Aurangabad—Jalna was held out by the department provided the former was connected with some place with which it had business connection and the latter with Sailu by means of a trunk line.

206. There was an increase in the revenue and expenditure of the city lines. The former increased from Rs. 1.57 lakhs to Rs. 1.75 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1.64 lakhs to Rs. 1.76 lakhs representing a net loss of one thousand against Rs. 7,000 in 1339 F. The accumulated outstandings were reduced from Rs. 1.17 lakhs to Rs. 0.98 lakh. Most of this was due from the Accountant-General, the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department for works done from time to time on the underground cables damaged during the road construction and drainage operations. Efforts were being made to recover the balance as early as possible.

All the district centres, viz., Raichur, Aurangabad-Jalna and Warangal had a fall in revenues and a rise in the working expenses. The net loss on account of each of them was Rs. 971, Rs. 7,945 and Rs. 10,278 respectively. The total revenue realized amounted to Rs. 53,847 against an expenditure of Rs. 73,041 resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 19,194. The aggregate outstandings to be recovered from the subscribers of the above three centres amounted to Rs. 40,018 (Warangal Rs. 21,512, Aurangabad-Jalna Rs. 9,303 and Raichur Rs. 9,198). It was observed in the departmental report that as the district telephone installations were started only a few years ago, it was rather premature to estimate whether or not they would be



paying concerns unless they were given a fair trial for some years to come. In the meanwhile estimates for other district lines in the dominions were prepared and submitted to Government for consideration and disposal.

## SECTION XI.

### Railways.

207. Sir Reginald Glancy, Chairman of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway Board and Mr. Lloyd Jones, Managing Director both visited Hyderabad in the cold weather of 1931. Seven meetings of the Board were held in Hyderabad under the presidency of Sir Akbar Hydari at which several important subjects were discussed and capital and revenue estimates for 1931-1932, settled.

In July 1931 Sir Reginald Glancy accepted the offer of a seat in the council of the Secretary of State for India and was consequently obliged to resign the Chairmanship. Sir Robert Highet succeeded him on the Board.

208. Mr. H. W. Jamieson continued to hold the office of Agent until 22nd February 1931 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. F. M. B. Rosenthal officiated as Agent until Mr. P. H. Maflin assumed charge on the 16th March 1931.

The designation of Superintendent of Ways and Works was changed during the year to Chief Engineer (Open line).

209. No addition was made to the open mileage of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway in 1340 F. and it remained the same as in 1339 F., viz., 556·96 miles of the broad gauge and 623·53 miles of the metre gauge. The State Railway worked also for the Government of India, their broad gauge section of 21·47 miles from the south-east frontier to Bezwada and their metre gauge line of 36·37 miles from the southern frontier to Dronachallam.

210. The following railway surveys were sanctioned and made during the Fasli year 1340 :—

(1) *The Dichpally-Kamareddy-Piddapalli reconnaissance.* A connection between the Kazipett-Ballarshah and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways was inevitable as it would provide a short route for the cross traffic between Bezwada and Manmad without touching Secunderabad. The reconnaissance at an estimated cost of B.G. Rs. 6,077 was therefore sanctioned by Government.

(2) *The Balda-Adilabad-Manichkgarh Survey.*—This was meant to ascertain the best way of serving Adilabad by rail. The first 60 miles had been surveyed in 1339 F., and the survey of the remaining 115 miles was sanctioned at an estimated cost of B.G. Rs. 63,500.

(3) *Purli to Aurangabad via Bir.*—In April 1930 a reconnaissance survey was sanctioned. The party returned from the field on the 25th September 1930. The cost of the reconnaissance was Rs. 3,720 and the length of the linesurveyed 120 miles. On completion of the reconnaissance a detailed survey for a class "C" broad gauge line from Purli via Wadwani, Bhir, and Pattan to Aurangabad at an estimated cost of B.G. Rs. 60,748 was sanctioned in July 1931 and was in progress.

211. On the 30th of Aban 1339 F. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to command the construction of a broad gauge line of 113·2 miles from Bidar via Chakur and Ahmadpur to Gangakhed at an estimated cost of B.G. Rs. 95·7 lakhs. The underlying idea of extending the Viqarabad-Bidar Railway northwards was to link it up eventually with Bhir and Aurangabad, and for this purpose Purli had always been a more suitable objective than Gangakhed. No difference of opinion existed regarding the alignment of the first 57 miles, from Bidar to

Chakur. The route farther up, from Chakur to Gangakhed, was chosen because no practical route had been discovered from Chakur to Purli owing to the gradient of the ghat. However, one more attempt was made and a route down the ghat to Purli was discovered. It was eventually decided to take the line to Purli *via* Ghat Nanded. This would not serve the important town of Ahmadpur but would serve Ghat Nanded which was within 10 miles of Mominabad. The change in alignment had resulted in reducing the length of the line from 113.2 miles to 111.04 miles.

Work had been in progress over the whole length. The first section of 28 miles was 90 per cent. completed and the second section of 28 miles was 77 per cent. completed. On the whole 80 per cent. of the work was done at the close of the year.

212. The installation begun in 1339 F., was completed during this Telephone control. Fasli year.

213. Since the Railway had become the property of the State, Govern- Road Mechanical ment cannot view with unconcern, the prospect of Transport. railway traffic being diverted to buses owned by syndicates and private owners. Experience showed that under unlimited competition railway earnings were seriously affected and the standard of road service was apt to deteriorate. There was also the danger of a surfeit of road transport resulting in an increase in the cost of maintaining roads. The railways were therefore working out a scheme for the starting of trail road services over certain selected roads both in the city and in the districts. Rs. 4,09,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose and an expert Mr. A. A. Howgrave was appointed to work out the scheme.

214. The capital cost of the Nizam State Railways at the end of 1340 F. Finance. stood at B.G. Rs. 13,15,85,060.

The gross earnings of the railways amounted to B.G. Rs. 2,12,68,109 and the working expenses to B.G. Rs. 1,19,61,598. The net earnings were therefore Rs. 93,06,511 against Rs. 1,27,59,999 as the figure for 1339 F., and worked out to 7.07 per cent. on the capital outlay. The fall in 1340 F. was due to the world-wide depression and to the setting aside of Rs. 15,95,108 to meet depreciation.

215. The Government purchased the Railways in April 1930 and to Railway purchase loan. pay the price they raised a loan of one and a quarter millions sterling from the Imperial Bank of India and issued 5½ per cent. debentures of the face-value of £30,88,000. By the end of 1340 F. they had cleared the Bank loan in full and redeemed £17,30,000 worth of debentures.

216. At the end of 1340 F. the Government were paying interest on Old Railway shares. the 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway shares of the face-value of O.S. Rs. 20,55,625 and O.S. Rs. 13,49,598-12-0 respectively.

## SECTION XII.

### Postal Department.

217. Mr. Rustumji Chenoi, H.C.S., continued as the Post-Master-General to the end of the 8th Amardad 1340 F. when he retired Control. on pension. He was succeeded by Moulvi Mohammed Ahmed, the Deputy Post-Master-General who remained in charge of the department till the end of the year.

218. Twenty-seven new post-offices were opened and ten unremunera- Post-offices and Letter-boxes. tive ones were closed, bringing the total number in the dominion to 780 at the end of 1340 F. as compared with 763 in the preceding year. Letter-boxes also increased by 38 from 721 to 759. Thus there was one post-office for 106 sq. miles in the State.

219. More than 42 per cent. of the totality of the post-offices in the dominion was conducting savings bank work, and they numbered 329 only, two more than the corresponding figure of the last year. During the year 9,205 new accounts were opened and 2,515 old ones closed, leaving a total number of 40,454 as compared with 33,764 at the end of 1339 F. The amount to the credit of the depositors increased from Rs. 37,05,523 to Rs. 48,37,053. Rs. 47,73,954 having been deposited and Rs. 36,42,424 having been withdrawn during the year.

Money Orders, V. P.  
and Insurance.

220. The money order system was extended to 27 new post-offices so that every post-office in the State did money order business as well. During the year 3,96,340 money orders of the value of Rs. 81,17,674 were issued as against 4,00,195 money orders of the value Rs. 86,64,661 in the preceding year and the commission realised was Rs. 1,07,178. The number of value payable articles also increased from 96,851 to 1,03,004 and the commission realised thereon amounted to Rs. 11,856. Post-offices discharging insurance business numbered 329 as against 327 in the preceding year. The number of insured letters and parcels slightly decreased from 16,462 to 16,441, the commission realised being Rs. 7,087 as against Rs. 8,070 in 1339 F.

Articles issued and  
delivered.

221. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of articles issued and delivered. The former rose from 344·43 lakhs to 371·40 lakhs and the latter from 359·18 lakhs to 389·42 lakhs. Out of the articles delivered, 43·84 lakhs were received from outside the dominion compared with 42·87 lakhs in 1339 F. Of the articles issued 35·99 lakhs were for countries outside the State and bore British stamps only. There was a considerable decrease (68,835 against 91,305) in the number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office but 61·7 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

222. Less quinine was sold in 1340 F. the sale-proceeds realized being Rs. 6,156 as against Rs. 8,238 in 1339 F.

223. The total receipts of the department showed a slight fall of Rs. 24,331 and amounted to Rs. 10,14,759 in 1340 F. as against Rs. 10,39,090 in 1339 F. About 30 per cent. of the total receipts were derived from the sale of service stamps. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,36,659 to Rs. 9,53,436. Thus the net surplus to the credit of the department was Rs. 61,323 as compared with Rs. 1,02,431 in 1339 F.

### SECTION XIII.

#### Mines and Quarries.

224. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., C.E., M.I.M.E., continued as the Director of the department.

225. There were four coal mines in the dominion, viz., Singareni, Sasti-Paoni, Belampalli near Tandur and Kanala. The total output of coal from these declined from 8,12,300 tons in 1339 F., to 7,57,575 tons in 1340 F. with a consequent fall in the royalty realised thereon, viz., Rs. 89,196 compared with Rs. 1,00,916 in the previous year. 86·8 per cent. of the total output was won from the Singareni Collieries.

There was a decline in the output of Shahabad stones resulting in a deficit in their quarrying fees and royalty.

The collection of garnets was not undertaken during the year in the Khammammet taluq.

It was gratifying to observe that there was an increase of 23·7 per cent. in the total output of cement at the Shahabad Cement, Co. (1,23,071 tons, against 99,439 tons), yielding an increased royalty (B.G. Rs. 92,303 compared with B.G. Rs. 74,579).

The total income realised during the year from coal mines, the Shahabad cement works and limestone quarries was Rs. 2,27,768 compared with Rs. 2,20,221 indicating a surplus of Rs. 7,547.

226. There was a considerable increase under this head being Rs. 70,407 against Rs. 6,212 and this was due to receipt from the Singareni Co., and Sir Fazal Bhoy Karimbhoy whom areas were leased out for different minerals in the state.

227. Government were pleased to grant a lease of the Sarangapalli, Tekmatla coalfield to the Hyderabad-Deccan, Co., and the north Godavari lease to the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

228. There were 23 accidents at the Singareni and Tandur Collieries resulting in 10 casualties and injury to 13 persons.

229. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 2,26,433 in 1339 F. to Rs. 2,98,175 in 1340 F. Its expenditure was Rs. 31,778 as compared with Rs. 31,557 in the previous year.

#### SECTION XIV.

##### Civil Veterinary Department.

230. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department during 1340 F.

231. The department was, as usual, engaged in the prevention and cure of horse and cattle diseases and in horse and cattle breeding. Tours undertaken by the executive resulted in effecting an improvement in the reporting agency and in the detection of outbreaks. Consequently there was a marked increase in the number of outbreaks reported and in the total deaths by contagious diseases brought to notice—rinderpest alone accounting for about 92 per cent. of the death roll. The Telingana districts, particularly Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar and Warangal, suffered more than the Maharatwari area. Serum simultaneous inoculation was adopted against rinderpest and inspectors were trained in this method of treatment. Special camps were opened in the worst affected parts and about one lakh animals were inoculated during the year. The proposals of the department for starting a systematic programme of work in the districts of Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar and Warangal had been under the contemplation of the Government.

The efforts of the department in popularising the efficacy of castration by the Burdizzo castrators proved a great success as it could castrate during the year more than ten thousand animals as against two thousand and odd in the previous year.

The Deputy Superintendent, Northern Circle, visited the Pandra and Powerkhed cattle breeding farms in the Central Provinces, undertook a cattle survey in the Adilabad district and collected information regarding sheep and goat breeding and the wool industry in the Mahboobnagar district. His report on the last two items of his enquiry was submitted to Government.

Sanction was received for the purchase of Bikaner sheep (20 ewe-lambs and 2 rams) from the Dairy Institute, Karnal with a view to carrying on sheep breeding at the Hingoli Stud. Government sanction was also obtained for the maintenance of 50 Deoni cows with the necessary staff and dairy machinery at the Hingoli Stud. The scheme had been launched upon to serve the dual purpose of milk production and a remedy against cattle drought.

The construction of the Veterinary Hospital at Warangal was completed. Sanction was accorded during the year to the construction of hospitals at Gulbarga and Aurangabad. Steps were taken to secure sites for hospitals at the headquarters of other districts.

In order to increase the efficiency of the department, scholarships were granted to students for training in different Veterinary Colleges in India. There were in all 16 candidates studying in different colleges. As the existing strength of the executive staff sanctioned 16 years ago was inadequate to meet the present day needs, the department submitted a reorganisation scheme of its executive cadre based on the recommendations of Mr. Ware, Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, the Report of the Royal Commission on agriculture and the experience gained by the department during the period.

The Director attended the Imperial Horse Show at Delhi and visited the Renala and Colyana studs in the Punjab. He also attended a meeting of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay in connection with the racing of horses of Indian breed.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to sanction a donation of B.G. Rs. 1,500 and an annual subscription of B.G. Rs. 300 for award of prizes to the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, Delhi.

232. Compared with the preceding year, the number of outbreaks reported showed a considerable increase from 145 to 423 which was due to the improvements made in the reporting agency. The total number of deaths from contagious diseases increased from 8,885 to 20,250 and about 19,000 of them were due to rinderpest. The toll of mortality from other diseases such as foot and mouth, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black quarter, anthrax, etc., showed a fall against the figures of the preceding year. All the districts in the dominion suffered from contagious diseases mostly from rinderpest, the worst ones being Nalgonda (7,026), Mahbubnagar (2,505), Warangal (2,390), Medak (1,625), Nizamabad (1,141), Hyderabad (1,121) and Adilabad (1,112). The number of animals inoculated, during the year, increased from 27,837 to 94,304. The districts in which more than ten thousand inoculations were carried out were Karimnagar (18,055), Nalgonda (16,515), Mahboobnagar (13,414) and Warangal (10,279). In the city of Hyderabad 9,609 animals were inoculated. The inoculated animals in other districts varied between 5,405 in Adilabad and 175 in Parbhani.

There was no change in the number of stationary hospitals and dispensaries which totalled 14. Besides, there were 62 travelling dispensaries. The total number of animals treated in the dominions increased by 47,826 from 2,15,658 in 1339 F. to 2,63,484 in 1340 F. Of these 70,078 were treated by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and the rest in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. The number of castrations performed during the year by the travelling dispensaries showed a considerable rise from 2,299 in 1339 F. to 10,672 in 1340 F. The districts where more than one thousand castrations were performed were Karimnagar (1,873), Warangal (1,304), Aurangabad (1,298) and Nizamabad (1,171). In the city of Hyderabad only 109 castrations were undertaken. Out of 1,93,406 animals treated in hospitals and dispensaries, 17,189 were in-patients and the rest were out-patients. Out of the former, 17,144 had been discharged as cured and 45 remained under treatment when the year closed. The highest number of patients was treated in the Hyderabad district being 26,007, whereas the lowest (617) was in the Medak district. The districts in which more than fifteen thousand animals were treated were Nanded (18,998), Bir (16,746), Aurangabad (16,464) and Parbhani including the Hingoli stud (19,010).

233 Fifty-seven stallions were at work in the districts at the end of 1339 F. During the year, 3 stallions were sold as they were unfit for further breeding, 2 were castrated, 3 transferred to the sale list and one transferred as teaser at the stud, leaving 48 only at the close of the 1340 F. The number of stallion stands in the districts was 24 against 25 in 1339 F. Altogether 634 mares were covered compared with 694 in the previous year. The average number of mares

covered per stallion fell from 16·93 to 15·46. The decrease was mainly due to depression in the economic conditions of the cultivator-breeders in the horse breeding areas. During the year, two colts were purchased at the Malegaon fair, and 18 mares of good pedigree from the Renala stud, Punjab.

At the end of 1339 F. there were 14 breeding bulls on the register. During the year, two bulls died, one was destroyed, one was sold and one was brought on the register, leaving only 11 breeding bulls at the close of 1340 F.

234. At the Hingoli stud there were 53 horses and 11 cattle. The Stud and Fodder Farm receipts realised from the sale of animals and of Hingoli farm produce, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,860 while the total expenditure incurred on the stud and fodder farm aggregated Rs. 78,081. The valuation of animals, grain fodder, etc., on hand at the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 73,974.

235. Thirteen horses and cattle shows were held during the year as compared with 16 in 1339 F. The total number of Horse and Cattle Show. animals exhibited in them was 2,303 horses and 16,312 cattle. The Malegaon Horse fair, the biggest in the dominion, was held during the year at which 2,070 horses and 86 cattle were exhibited. The largest number of cattle (3,000) was exhibited at the Serirangapur fair in the Mahboobnagar district. Prizes distributed were in cash and silver bangles. The former amounted to Rs. 714 and the latter weighed 2,320 tolas.

236. Mr. Badami, the Deputy Superintendent, was deputed to the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar for post-graduate training. Mr. Dev Rao Jatkari, Veterinary Training. Personal Assistant to the Director was also deputed to the office of the Director, Veterinary Service, Madras to study the procedure of departmental work and the information obtained by him was being used as far as possible, to decentralize work and introduce such improvements as were practicable.

237. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1340 F. was Rs. 4,85,369 as compared with Rs. 3,51,106 in the previous year. Cost.

## CHAPTER V.

### Public Health.

#### SECTION I.

#### Sanitation.

238. Col. J. Norman Walker, I. M. S., (retired) continued as the  
Control. Director of the Medical and Sanitation Departments.

239. In order to do away with the existing unsatisfactory sanitary  
Vital statistics. conditions in the districts, the Director submitted  
to Government a scheme for the inauguration of a  
Public Health Department to be vested with efficient control of epidemics  
by duly qualified officers. This had been still under their consideration.  
The endeavours of the City Improvement Board, the Drainage and the  
Water Works supplemented by the timely preventive and precautionary  
measures adopted by the Departments of Plague and Malaria especially  
established to root out these epidemics from the city, contributed considerably  
towards the improvement of sanitation in the Hyderabad city.

The registered figures of births and deaths as compared with those in the previous year showed that the general health of people in the dominion was on the whole satisfactory. Births increased by 7·7 per cent. from 1,25,321 in 1339 F. to 1,35,002 in 1340 F. while deaths decreased from 1,62,592 to 1,25,499 indicating a decline of 22·8 per cent. The birth-rate was 9·44 per thousand of the population and the death-rate 8·77 the corresponding figures of the previous year being 10·13 and 13·15 respectively. The highest birth-rate (15·15) was recorded in the Hyderabad city and the lowest (6·68) in the Mahbubnagar district, but in other districts it ranged between 18·29 in the Atraf-Balda district and 6·70 in the Gulbarga district. The highest death-rate was again noticed in the Hyderabad city and suburbs (28·75) and the lowest in the Warangal district (5·67) while in other districts the percentages of mortality ranged between 11·53 in the Bir district and 6·09 in the Karimnagar district.

The several causes of death and the mortality under everyone as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
Fevers .. ..	91,910	88,222
Cholera .. ..	16,170	6,866
Injuries .. ..	3,172	2,942
Dysentery and diarrhoea. ..	5,555	2,639
Plague .. ..	2,295	2,612
Small-pox .. ..	2,075	504
Respiratory diseases .. ..	278	15
Other causes .. ..	41,137	21,699
Total ..	1,62,592	1,25,499

It was gratifying that the toll of mortality under every disease was lower than in the year before. The highest percentage of the total mortality *i.e.*, 70·2 or a ratio of 6·17 per thousand population as compared with 7·85 in 1339 F. was attributed to fevers. Fevers were prevalent in every

district, the worst infected districts being Nizamabad, Osmanabad, Atrah-Balda and the Hyderabad city. The lowest death-rates were in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal. There was a marked falling-off in the number of deaths from cholera—6,886 against 16,170—which was accounted for by the strenuous efforts of the medical and sanitary officers for bringing the epidemic under control by adopting the necessary preventive and precautionary measures. Cholera was acute in the first three months and the last two months of the year but in the intervening period some of the districts were quite immune from it as against occasional cholera deaths in the remaining districts. A high mortality was registered for the districts of Aurangabad, Raichur, Nalgonda, Parbhani and Osmanabad as against 46 deaths only in the Hyderabad city and suburbs.

Considerable reduction in mortality from small-pox 504 against 2,075 was set down to the credit of the vaccinators. The highest mortality was registered for the districts of Nalgonda (123), Karimnagar (88) and Adilabad (75) as against 12 deaths only in the Hyderabad city while the districts of Bir and Nanded were quite immune from it. In other districts the number varied between 48 in the Mahbubnagar district and one in each of the districts of Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

Compared with the previous year the total deaths from plague increased by 13·8 per cent.—2,612 against 2,295. The districts of Aurangabad, Bir Raichur, Bidar, Nizamabad and Warangal were quite immune from it while in the other districts it raged in a virulent form. The highest death rolls were registered in the city of Hyderabad and suburbs (1,084), Secunderabad and Residency Bazaars (403), Nanded (371), Parbhani (231), Gulbarga and Osmanabad (110 each). In other districts the mortality varied between 85 in the Medak district and 3 in the Karimnagar district.

240. Vaccination against small-pox was continued by a staff of 134 whose work was, as usual, inspected by Sanitary Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. There was a falling-off in the total number of vaccinations performed by 11 per cent.—1,54,420 against 1,73,502 giving an average of 1,152 for a vaccinator. Primary vaccinations numbered 1,54,266 and re-vaccinations 154; 1,35,927 of the former and 95 of the latter were declared successful. It was noticed that the districts in which more than ten thousand vaccinations were performed were Raichur (14,283), Mahbubnagar (12,376), Karimnagar (11,973), Asifabad (11,438) and Warangal (11,023). In other districts the figures varied between 9,650 in the Nanded district and 5,791 in the Hyderabad district.

The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 54,896 as compared with Rs. 54,114 in the preceding year, the average cost per successful vaccination being 5 annas and 8 pies.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Vaccine Dépôt sanctioned at the close of 1339 F. came into effect from Azar 1340 F. The Vaccine Dépôt had been well equipped on modern lines with the result that the initial potency of lymph was rendered satisfactorily effective. The Vaccination Dépôt manufactured 2,81,400 doses of lymph which added to the existing stock (64,560) at the commencement of the year, made a total of 3,45,960. Out of them 2,36,060 were issued. The total expenditure—recurring and non-recurring—amounted to Rs. 22,299 as against Rs. 10,441 indicating an increase of Rs. 11,858 due to additional expenses involved in the reorganisation of the institution. The cost of lymph per dose worked out at 15·51 pies on the total expenditure.

The Plague and Malaria Departments established temporarily under Dr. C. E. Chenoy and Dr. Khatri respectively had been discharging their duties satisfactorily and adopting all possible measures for stamping out the epidemics from the capital with the result that there was a marked decrease in the total deaths caused by them in the city proper. The necessary preventive and precautionary measures such as early notification, segregation, disinfection of the affected locality and fumigation of rat-holes were adopted. Altogether 1,21,859 inoculations against plague were performed in the



dominion, of which 1,07,900 were done in the city of Hyderabad and suburbs. The numbers of traps set and rats caught during the year were 17,36,474 and 2,85,063 respectively, the actual traps in use being 5,400 which indicated the popularity of the anti-plague campaign with the public. For the advantage of the public, posters were put up and freely distributed in all the state languages, *viz.*, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese, English, and Tamil. Lectures were delivered in all local vernaculars at schools and public places on the importance of anti-plague propaganda. Arrangements were made for the purchase of a projector and lantern slides on plague, malaria, cholera tuberculosis, small-pox and general hygiene for the purpose of magic lantern lectures.

Differentiation of the various species of mosquitoes in Hyderabad, the mapping out of their breeding places, and recording epidemiological facts were unquestionably very interesting scientific discoveries which local knowledge could assuredly count upon in combating the epidemic. The campaign had made an excellent beginning quite methodically and it was fervently hoped that it would, within a reasonably short period, enable the city to rid itself of this menace to its health and succeed in keeping the city practically free from malaria.

There were, as usual, 15 itinerant dispensaries in the dominion which apart from rendering medical and surgical aid to the villagers, exerted their utmost to convince the ignorant masses of the benefits of inoculations and vaccinations. These institutions toured in their respective districts and visited 717 villages, performed 175 operations, inoculated 4,494 persons against plague and 476 against cholera, vaccinated 145 children against small-pox and treated 15,299 patients.

The total amount spent on the Sanitation Department was Rs. 2,56,306 as compared with Rs. 2,39,344 representing a net increase of Rs. 16,962. Besides, the expenditure incurred according to the sanctions of the Plague Committee aggregated Rs. 1,13,605 as against Rs. 56,325 in the preceding year.

## SECTION II.

### Medical Relief.

241. No new dispensaries were opened during the year. The dispensary at Mahore in the Asifabad district was closed and it was decided to open it at Warhona in the Nanded district. As before, there were 145 dispensaries in the dominion. Of these, 131 were maintained by the Government and 5 by the Sarf-i-Khas, 7 were aided by the Local Boards and 2 by the State. Two new posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were created—one for the Karwan Dispensary and the other for the Osmania Hospital. Thus the permanent cadre of the medical service consisted of 30 Civil Surgeons, 70 Assistant Surgeons and 170 Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a nursing staff of 108 members, comprising as before, 2 Matrons, one Assistant Matron, 2 British Sisters, 10 Indian Sisters, 67 nurses and 26 probationers. The department had 13 temporary posts, *viz.*, 3 posts of the Civil Surgeon's grade—the Special Plague Officer, the Chief Malaria Officer and a Lady Civil Surgeon in the Victoria Zenana Hospital; two Assistant Surgeons—one for the Plague Department and the other for the Malaria campaign and 8 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Three specialists—one for ear, nose and throat diseases, one for skin and venereal diseases and the third for dental ailments—were temporarily appointed at the Osmania Hospital to be transferred to the new Mental Hospital for Hyderabad on its establishment.

The total beds made available in the various medical institutions were 1,623 as compared with 1,534 in the preceding year. Of these, 828 belonged to the city hospitals and the rest to the district hospitals and dispensaries.

In order to provide proper housing for the branch dispensaries located in unsuitable rented buildings, Government was pleased to allot a sum of eleven lakhs for the triennium 1341-1343 to supplement the savings in the grant for constructing buildings during the triennium (1338-1340 F.) and enable these dispensaries to be accommodated in properly designed medical buildings. The Public Works Department in addition to attending to the usual and special repairs of hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts, constructed quarters for the compounder, midwife and menials, an operation theatre and stores room at Adilabad, menials and *dhai's* quarters at Bhongir, one operation theatre at Alampur, barbed wire fencing at Rajura, a motor garage at Hanumkonda, the compounder and *dhai's* quarters at Khamammet and a compound wall at Mominabad.

The total number of new patients treated in the various civil hospitals and dispensaries in the dominion was 16,05,769 in 1340 F. as against 14,39,894 indicating a rise of 1,65,875 or 11·5 per cent. Of these, 19,278 were in-patients and 15,86,491 out-patients, as compared with 16,148 and 14,23,746 respectively in the preceding year. Both the city and the district institutions showed increases in the numbers of in-patients and out-patients. Men patients represented 45·4 per cent., women patients 20·9 per cent. and sick children 33·7 per cent. of the totality of patients. According to religions, Musalmans formed 50·8 per cent. Hindus 44·8 per cent, Christians 3·5 per cent. and other castes 0·9 per cent.

Out of the total in-patients 12,356 were cured, 2,652 relieved and 2,367 discharged otherwise. Altogether 1,528 deaths occurred among the in-patients in the dominion, the percentage of deaths being 7·93 as against 5·99. 24·7 per cent. of the total number of patients were treated in the metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries and the rest by the district institutions.

The highest attendance, *viz.*, 98,132 among the city dispensaries was as usual registered by the Osmania General Hospital. The dispensaries where more than 25,000 patients were treated were those of the city suburbs, Doodbawli, Chaderghat and the Victoria Zenana Hospital. Among the district hospitals and dispensaries, the Bidar dispensary headed the list with 30,975 patients. The dispensaries where more than 20,000 patients were treated were those of Karimnagar, Hanamkonda (Warangal), Koilkunda, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Jagtial, Jalna, Nanded and Khammammet.

Of the chief diseases treated, those of the digestive system again accounted for the bulk attendance (3·13 lakhs) of patients. Malaria, as usual contributed a very large number (2·41 lakhs) of patients, although a decrease of over six thousand was registered in the figures for 1339 F. and about fifty-three thousand in that of 1338 F. The decrease was noticeable mainly in the city statistics where an anti-malarial campaign was successfully conducted during the year. Diseases of the respiratory system, of the ear and of the eye were on the increase and represented 1·30 lakh, 1·17 lakh and 1·08 lakh of patients respectively.

The surgical work of the various Government institutions for the year included 52,456 operations comprising 7,174 major ones, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 46,165 and 5,674 respectively. 13,027 operations were performed in the city and 39,429 in the districts. Out of 1,709 major operations performed in the city dispensaries, 1,202 operations were registered by the Osmania General Hospital and 396 by the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The result of treatment was analysed thus :—49,081 cured, 2,203 relieved, 234 discharged and 168 died, the mortality rate being 0·32 against 0·28 in 1339 F.

242. The Director, Medical and Sanitation Department, continued as the Superintendent of the Hospital during 1340 F. Since the appointment of Captain M. R. W. Hart, the Maternity work had been steadily growing and midwifery training was efficiently conducted in the hospital. The public was amply benefited by the departments of dentistry, ear, nose, throat, skin and venereal diseases.

The Osmania General  
Hospital.

The hospital provided accommodation for 441 beds ; 278 for men and 163 for women. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sadarul-Maham Peshi Mubarak visited the hospital and expressed that the institution could very well rank, as regards its organisation and working, with the big hospitals he had seen in London.

New patients increased from 91,205 to 98,132. The number of out-patients rose from 84,690 to 90,471 and that of in-patients from 6,515 to 7,661. Out of the in-patients 4,147 were cured 1,401 relieved, 1,479 discharged otherwise and 550 died. The rate of mortality showed a slight increase from 6·6 per cent. in 1339 F. to 7·1 per cent. in 1340 F.

Altogether 6,211 operations were performed as compared with 5,171 in 1339 F. and 1,202 of them were major, the rate of mortality being 0·7 against 0·8. The ear, nose and throat, skin and venereal diseases and the dentistry departments treated 2,186, 1,447 and 2,145 new cases respectively and also performed operations connected with them. There was an appreciable increase in the number of patients treated in the eye department. During the year 11,896 (new and old) in-patients and 23,392 out-patients were treated and 324 eye operations were performed, 271 major and 53 minor.

The X-Ray department dealt with 6,616 against 3,923 cases indicating an increase of 2,693. The total income realised by it was Rs. 2,646.

In the maternity ward 311 labour cases were attended to. Of these 105 were normal and 206 abnormal, resulting in 11 deaths (3·5 per cent). The Pathological Laboratory examined 4,001 specimens—3,124 in-patients and 877 out-patients. Clinical training was given daily by the surgeons and physicians in different departments of the institution.

243. The number of institutions treating women exclusively remained the same during the year—the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad and the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital, Gulbarga. Outdoor medical relief was afforded to women at all the institutions throughout the dominion, women wards were provided at some of them, and women doctors were provided to render out-door treatment in 23 institutions : 17 at the district headquarters and 6 in the capital. The number of beds for women increased from 508 to 574. The obstetric and gynæcological section opened at the Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad under Captain M. R. W. Hart, steadily developed during the year and won the confidence of the people. Women and female children treated as in and out-patients in the dominion numbered 5,53,941 compared with 4,99,716 in the preceding year indicating an increase of 54,225. In-patients showed an increase of 1,596 and totalled 9,228. The number of labour cases was 2,648 including 498 abnormal ones, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,014 and 277 respectively.

At the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad 4,377 in-patients and 21,899 out-patients were treated as against 3,780 and 22,006 respectively in the preceding year. The institutions had accommodation for 150 beds against 140 in 1339 F. Surgical and maternity operations increased from 1,369 to 1,622 ; 141 deaths occurred among the in-patients. Of these, 40 deaths were in the medical and gynæcological section, 18 in the surgical section and 83 in the maternity section. The mortality rate was 3·32 against 3·59 in the previous year.

At the Zenana Hospital, Gulbarga medical relief was afforded to 6,608 patients including 102 in-patients ; 143 operations—33 major and 110 minor—were performed. Maternity cases numbered 96 inclusive of 26 abnormal ones.

244. During the year, a lady student was granted an European scholarship for the study of medicine. One Assistant Surgeon was deputed to the Madanpalli Tubercular Sanitarium for practical training in tuberculosis for a period of six months. On his return a Tuberculosis clinic was opened in the Suburban Dispensary,

Hyderabad. Training classes for hospital nurses were held at the Osmania and Victoria Zenana Hospitals. Training classes for compounders were conducted at the Osmania Hospital and for midwives and *dhais* at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The training course for nurses extended over three years and lectures and practical training were given in all necessary subjects by capable teachers. Twenty probationers and four nurses appeared for their examinations. All of them got through with the exception of two nurses and two probationers. Altogether 22 midwives had been under training. Of them, 5 passed the examination, 9 left the class and 8 were under training at the end of the year. There had been 28 *dhais* under training at the end of 1339 F. During the year 33 *dhais* were admitted, making a total of 61, of whom 15 passed the examination, 21 left the classes and 25 were under training when the year closed.

Courses for the instruction of doctors in the special diagnosis and treatment of leprosy were continued at the Leper Home and Hospital, Ditchpalli. Fifteen doctors including 11 officers of the Government medical service were trained during the year. No less than 80 doctors were trained so far at this institution. Two classes for the training of vaccinators were conducted at the Government Vaccine Depot, each extending over a period of 6 months. There were in all 91 candidates and out of them, 33 came out successful, 10 failed at the examination, 24 left the classes and 24 were under training at the end of 1340 F.

245. The mental asylum still formed an adjunct to the Hyderabad Central Jail. A full scheme for the construction of a mental hospital to accommodate 230 males and 94 females with all necessary buildings was submitted for the consideration of Government. The accommodation available at the Central Jail was suitable for 100 males and 30 females. The year 1340 F. opened with 209 mental patients. 155 new patients were admitted during the year making a total of 364 (287 men and 77 women) as against 313 (244 men and 69 women) in 1339 F. indicating an increase of 51. The majority of the patients admitted were suffering from acute and chronic mania, dementia, melancholia, idiocy or imbecility, epileptic, puerperal insanity. Of the total patients, 48 were cured, 53 entrusted to relatives, 23 died and 240 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

The Isolation Hospital Hyderabad was intended for the treatment of contagious epidemics. A marked increase was observed in the number of in-patients under treatment during the course of the year—1,146 against 468 in the previous year, while the out-patients decreased from 4,712 to 4,065. Of the in-patients 417 were cured, 41 relieved, 80 discharged otherwise, 521 died and 87 remained under treatment at the end of 1340 F. The rate of mortality among the in-patients increased from 35.4 per cent. in 1339 F. to 45.46 per cent. in 1340 F. and was mostly attributed to patients having been admitted during the collapsing stages.

Five hundred and ninety-three plague cases were treated during the year and 386 of them or 65 per cent. proved fatal as against 59 per cent. in the preceding year. The higher mortality was accounted for by more than 150 moribund cases expiring within twenty-four hours of their admission, which fact proved that the people of Hyderabad were too slow to realise the value of timely institutional treatment. The institution treated 45 cases of cholera, 126 cases of tuberculosis, 190 of pyrexia and only four of small-pox.

The Leper Home and Hospital, Ditchpalli (a mission institution) was in charge of Rev. George H. Kerr as its Superintendent, Dr. John Lavee being in medical charge. It had accommodation for 415 beds, 330 for men and 85 for women. Altogether 373 patients were treated during the year, 300 in-patients and 73 out-patients. Of the former, 20 were cured, 109 relieved, 144 discharged otherwise, 6 died and 21 remained under treatment at the end of 1340 F. The Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur Hostel for leper girls, a large residential ward for women and a firewood compound and store for the

home, were completed during the year. Besides, there were two more out-patient clinics—one at the Karwan dispensary in Dhulpet, Hyderabad and the other at the Nizamabad dispensary ; 286 patients were treated at the former and 108 at the latter.

As leprosy was prevalent in the Nizamabad district, special attention was paid in providing its dispensaries with medical officers trained in leprosy and in equipping them with special drugs and appliances necessary for the disease.

To provide for tuberculosis, a scheme including in addition to the existing hospital accommodation, the construction of a sanatorium at the Anantgri Hills, and the equipment of tuberculosis clinics in large towns had been under the consideration of the Government. A tuberculosis clinic was opened under a trained Assistant Surgeon in the Suburban Dispensary Hyderabad, as a first step towards an ante-tuberculosis scheme. During the year, 143 cases were treated at the clinic and 69 cases at the Isolation Hospital. Select cases were earmarked for special treatment at the Osmania Hospital. The clinic was consulted by patients coming from every nook and corner of the dominion for diagnosis and advice. It was expected that the scope of its functions would expand in future with its increased publicity.

There were five centres in the dominion for the treatment of hydrophobia, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Hyderabad, and 315 patients were treated during the year as compared with 216 in the previous year. Of these, 246 were fully treated and discharged. The majority of the cases was treated at the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad.

246. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases investigated and of articles examined. The former rose from 975 to 1,059, and the latter from 2,431 to 2,706. Out of the cases examined, 1,795 were medico-legal ones, 45 of which related to human poisoning. Besides, anti-rabic treatment was given to 261 persons comprising 187 men, 36 women and 88 children.

247. The expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 15,29,467 as compared with Rs. 14,33,253 representing an increase of Rs. 96,214. Of this sum, Rs. 12,81,428 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 2,17,305 on the medical store, Rs. 18,842 on the Chemical Examiner's Office and Rs. 61,892 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

### SECTION III.

#### Unani and Ayurvedic Departments.

248. There were 30 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at the capital. Of these, 10 were Government and 20 aided, including one exclusively intended for women. More than twelve lakhs patients were treated in the institutions. There were 69 Unani dispensaries in the districts subsidised by the Local Boards. A grand building for housing the Sadar Shafa Khana, Nizamia had been under construction in Hyderabad.

249. The Unani Medical School consisted of two branches, a Persian and an Arabic, the strength of the former being 80 and that of the latter 31. During the year 27 candidates (16 Government and 11 private) appeared at the examination and 7 were declared successful in all subjects.

250. The total expenditure of the Unani Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,49,023 as compared with Rs. 1,44,914 which recorded an increase of Rs. 4,109. The Local Boards contributed Rs. 17,639 towards the year's expenditure.

251. The total amount spent on public health and sanitation was Rs. 20,50,406 as compared with Rs. 18,84,277 in 1339 F. which worked out an increase of Rs. 1,66,129.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Instruction.

#### SECTION I.

##### Education.

252. Mr. Khan Fazal Mohd. Khan, M.A., continued as the Director of  
Control. Public Instruction throughout the year 1340 Fasli.

253. The department was further strengthened by the appointment of  
Staff. 236 teachers possessing different qualifications.

254. An increase was noticed in the total number of public institu-  
General Statistics. tions and in the scholars reading in them. The former  
rose from 4,256 to 4,285 and the latter from 2,91,930  
to 2,99,963 representing a net increase of 29 schools and 8,033 scholars.  
Private institutions in the dominion were further reduced to 1,049 from  
1,082 in 1339 F. and their total strength also declined from 31,570 to 29,277  
scholars. Both the public and the private institutions combined showed a  
fall of 4 schools and numbered 5,334 at the end of 1340 F. while their total  
strength increased by 5,740 pupils to 3,29,240 compared with 3,23,500 in  
1339 F.

The aggregate expenditure incurred by the different agencies on all the  
institutions controlled by them increased from Rs. 90,97,081 in 1339 F. to  
Rs. 98,99,913 which indicated a rise of Rs. 8,02,832 or 8·8 per cent. This  
was apportioned to most of the heads enumerated in the statement (E) and  
(F) by all the agencies specified in the statement (D).

An Intermediate College affiliated to the Osmania University was estab-  
lished at Gulburga. The Government Middle Schools at Yadgir, Darush-  
shafa Hyderabad and Nizamabad were raised to the grade of the Osmania High  
School. The S. P. G. Boys Middle School was added to the list of aided  
English High Schools being recognised by the H. S. L. C. Board. Reorga-  
nisation schemes were sanctioned for 15 high schools and 31 Middle Schools  
and 10 Government Primary Schools were raised to the grade of the middle  
school. Two unaided schools were recognised as Middle Schools and one  
Middle School was degraded to a Primary School.

Government sanctioned the opening of Upper Primary Training Classes  
at the Women Telugu Normal School, Warangal. Four Primary Schools  
for girls were raised to the grade of the Middle School and the Girls Mission  
School at Bidar was recognised as an unaided middle school for a further  
period of two years.

Arrangements were made for vocational instruction in a good number  
of High. Middle and Primary Schools. It was gratifying to note that 45  
new adult schools were opened in 1340 F. : 3 at Hyderabad, 26 at Nanded and  
16 at Warangal. Altogether, there were 52 such schools in the dominion as  
against 7 in the previous year. Physical education was made compulsory  
in all the schools. A college for physical education was started and  
Mr. Weber, M.A., B.P.E., the Director of Physical Education, was appointed as  
its Principal.

A sum of Rs. 3,81,000 was sanctioned for the construction of village  
schools : sanction was also accorded to the construction of 11 buildings for  
Primary Schools from the Local Fund source (Silk-e-sanvati). His Exalted  
Highness was graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of a Lady  
Trainer for the Girl Guides of the State. Two new appointments of specialists

in physical education were sanctioned—one for the Mahbubia Girls School and the other for the Zenana College.

All the public schools in the dominion were opened to the depressed classes but in practice this concession was not fully utilized. A scheme for the establishment of separate schools for them was, therefore, submitted to Government for sanction.

The different agencies maintaining the institutions and the numbers of the latter for boys and girls with their respective strengths and their classification according to the various grades showing the number of pupils at every stage were indicated as stated hereunder.

## (A) Public and Private Schools maintained by various agencies.

Agency	SCHOOLS FOR BOYS				SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS				TOTAL				VARIATION			
	1839 F.		1840 F.		1839 F.		1840 F.		1839 F.		1840 F.					
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars				
Government	761	1,17,829	758	1,19,386	344	24,692	343	26,024	1,105	1,42,521	1,101	1,45,360	—	4	+	2,839
Sarf-i-Khas	126	13,019	126	13,409	6	697	7	812	132	13,716	133	14,221	+	1	+	505
Local Funds	997	51,783	1,002	53,463	37	1,336	40	1,569	1,034	53,119	1,042	55,032	+	8	+	1,913
Experimental	1,014	31,866	1,008	32,676	8	210	11	324	1,022	32,076	1,019	33,000	—	3	+	924
Aided	512	26,927	519	27,476	271	12,439	264	12,565	783	39,366	783	40,041	..	..	+	675
Unaided	162	9,122	185	10,034	18	2,010	22	2,275	180	11,182	207	12,309	+	27	+	1,177
Total	3,572	2,50,546	3,598	2,56,394	684	41,384	687	43,569	4,256	2,91,980	4,285	2,99,963	+	29	+	8,083
Private Institutions	1,079	31,330	1,045	28,945	8	240	4	332	1,082	31,570	1,049	29,277	—	33	—	2,293
Grand Total	4,651	2,81,876	4,643	2,85,339	687	41,624	691	43,901	5,338	3,23,500	5,334	3,29,240	—	4	+	5,740



(B) *Classification of schools and scholars according to the grade of institutions.*

Grade	1889 F.		1840 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges .. ..	9	1,179	10	1,219	+ 1	+ 40
English High schools ..	27	11,105	28	8,684	— 4	— 2,471
Osmania High schools ..	20	7,882	21	8,447	+ 1	+ 565
Combined High schools ..	..	..	6	4,156	+ 6	+ 4,156
Middle schools ..	116	27,900	128	30,844	+ 7	+ 2,444
Primary schools ..	4,028	2,89,526	4,041	2,42,422	+ 13	+ 2,896
Special schools ..	56	4,838	61	4,741	+ 5	+ 408
Total ..	4,256	2,91,980	4,285	2,99,968	+ 29	+ 8,088

(C) *Boys and girls in different stages of institutions.*

Grade	1889 F.		1840 F.		VARIATION	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Colleges .. ..	1,167	12	1,206	13	+ 39	+ 1
High schools .. ..	4,250	192	5,017	274	+ 767	+ 82
Middle schools .. ..	11,395	700	12,061	649	+ 666	— 51
Primary schools ..	2,26,144	48,782	2,29,182	46,870	+ 2,988	+ 3,188
Special schools ..	8,486	852	8,864	877	+ 878	+ 25
Total ..	2,46,442	45,488	2,51,280	48,683	+ 4,838	+ 3,195

Of the public institutions numbering 4,285, 3,598 schools were for boys and 687 were intended for girls, their respective strengths being 2,56,394 and 48,569. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, schools for boys increased by 26 with an addition of 5,848 pupils and those for girls increased by 3 plus 2,185 pupils. As to the private institutions there was a fall in the schools for boys and in their total strength of pupils; the former declined from 1,079 to 1,045 and the latter from 31,330 to 28,945. But the schools for girls increased from 3 to 4 and their total strength rose from 240 to 332.

Out of 4,285 public institutions 1,101 were maintained by the Government. 133 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 2,061 by the Local Boards. There were 783 aided and 207 unaided schools.

Classified according to the grades of instruction, there were 10 colleges, 50 high schools, 123 middle schools, 4,041 primary schools and 61 special schools. With the exception of English high schools whose total strength was reduced by 2,471 all other grades of institution showed an increase in their respective total strength as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The percentages of scholars in the different stages of instruction were 0·4 (1,219) in colleges, 7 (21,237) in high schools, 10 (30,344) in middle schools, 81 (2,42,422) in primary schools and 1·6 (4,741) in special schools, the figures bracketted representing individually the total number of scholars

in every stage. It would be seen from the statement (C) that there was an increase in the total number of boys and girls undergoing tuition in the different stages of instruction except in middle schools in which the strength of girls was reduced by 51.

The percentage of scholars under instruction to the population of school-going age calculated as 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1981 was 15·2 as compared with 17·3 in 1939 F. Boys under instruction formed 25·8 per cent. and girls 4·1 per cent. of their respective populations of school-going age as against 29·6 and 4·8 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage decrease was due to the large increase in population. There was, however, an increase in the number of scholars in the different stages of training.

255. Compared with the preceding year the total expenditure on education increased by Rs. 8,02,882 or 8·8 per cent. to Rs. 98,99,913. Eighty-two per cent. of the total expenditure was met from the *Shahi* funds and the balance by the *Sarf-i-Khas* authorities, Local Funds and the Aided and the Unaided agencies. The increase in expenditure was incurred by all the above agencies.

How this expenditure was apportioned to the different heads by the different agencies and the average cost per student worked out during every stage of instruction were shown in the following tables marked D, E, F, and G

(D) *Expenditure on education by various agencies.*

Agency	1939 F.		1940 F.		VARIATION
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
<i>Shahi</i> .. ..	75,47,151	82·9	81,27,070	82·1	+5,79,919
<i>Sarf-i-Khas</i> .. ..	1,89,166	2·1	2,05,215	2·1	+ 16,049
Local Fund .. ..	4,48,854	4·9	4,61,855	4·7	+ 18,501
Experimental .. ..	9,880	0·1	7,650	0·1	— 1,780
Aided .. ..	5,99,998	6·6	7,87,678	7·9	+1,87,680
Unaided Recognised .. ..	3,08,087	3·4	3,10,450	3·1	+ 2,418
Total .. ..	90,97,081	100·0	98,99,913	100·0	+8,02,882

(E) *Direct expenditure on different stages of instruction.*

Heads	1939 F.		1940 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
College education .. ..	9,80,071	10·2	10,24,182	10·3	+ 94,111
High schools .. ..	13,11,284	14·4	14,24,482	14·4	+1,13,248
Middle schools .. ..	9,59,521	10·6	10,24,913	10·4	+ 65,392
Primary schools .. ..	22,95,652	25·2	22,77,421	23·0	— 18,231
Special schools .. ..	3,62,769	4·0	3,85,857	3·9	+ 22,588
Total .. ..	58,59,247	64·4	61,36,355	62·0	+2,77,108

(F) *Indirect expenditure on different items other than instruction (tuition).*

Heads	1889 F.		1840 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
University .. ..	3,17,808	8.5	3,48,210	8.5	+ 30,407
Direction .. ..	1,51,450	1.6	1,64,772	1.7	+ 13,322
Inspection .. ..	3,84,171	8.7	3,51,211	8.5	+ 17,040
Buildings .. ..	3,46,060	8.8	5,74,854	5.8	+2,28,794
Furniture .. ..	70,852	0.8	80,021	0.8	+ 9,169
Scholarships .. ..	5,53,878	6.1	5,91,638	6.0	+ 37,760
Physical education .. ..	79,022	0.9	1,01,035	1.0	+ 22,013
Libraries .. ..	1,13,507	1.2	1,13,196	1.1	— 311
Boy Scout .. ..	26,910	0.8	27,895	0.3	+ 485
Laboratory and educational appliances .. ..	2,07,132	2.3	1,27,214	1.3	— 79,918
Miscellaneous .. ..	10,37,049	11.4	12,84,012	13.0	+2,46,963
Total .. ..	32,37,834	35.6	37,63,558	38.0	+5,25,724
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect expenditure) .. ..	90,97,081	100.0	98,99,913	100.0	+8,02,832

(G) *Average cost per student during the different stages of instruction.*

Agencies	1889 F.			1840 F.			Variation		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges .. ..	681	0	3	668	7	11	—	12	8 4
High schools .. ..	48	0	0	46	4	9	—	1	11 3
Middle schools .. ..	31	2	9	31	0	1	—	0	2 8
Primary schools .. ..	10	10	6	10	5	0	—	0	5 6

89 per cent. of the total expenditure or 88.02 lakhs was incurred from the public funds—81.27 lakhs or 82 per cent. by the Government and 6.75 lakhs or about 7 per cent. by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and Local Board and only 10.98 lakhs or 11 per cent. by private agencies. The direct expenditure (expenditure on tuition) amounted to Rs. 61.36 lakhs or 62 per cent. of the total expenditure and the indirect expenditure (expenses connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other items) totalled Rs. 37.64 lakhs or 38 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure. 37.1 per cent. (Rs. 22.77 lakhs) of the total direct expenditure was devoted to the maintenance of primary schools, 23.2 per cent. (14.24 lakhs) to high schools, 16.7 per cent. (10.25 lakhs) to middle schools, 16.7 per cent. (10.24 lakhs) to colleges and only 6.3 per cent. (3.85 lakhs) to special schools, every figure bracketted indicating the actual direct expenditure of the item concerned.

Tuition fees collected by the different agencies showed a net increase of Rs. 44,687 and amounted to Rs. 3,94,875 in 1840 F. compared with

Rs. 3,50,188 in 1339 F. Fee collections in the Government schools were credited to Government in the Government treasuries while those in private schools were utilised by the managers for their upkeep. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 59,950 as against Rs. 49,794.

Compared with the preceding year the average cost per student was reduced in all the stages of instruction, *i. e.*, collegiate, secondary and primary. This fact testified to a fall in the net cost of tuition despite a rise in the average strength of scholars.

256. The total number of colleges in the dominion was 10—9 affiliated to the Osmania University (5 first grade and 4 second grade) and one first grade—the Nizam College—to the Madras University. The total strength of these rose from 1,179 to 1,219 and the direct expenditure on them also increased from Rs. 9·30 lakhs to Rs. 10·24 lakhs.

The total strength of the colleges affiliated to the Osmania University was 884 as against 870 in 1339 Fasli indicating a rise of only 14. Of these, 492 students were on the rolls of the University College. The strength of the Nizam College was 335 as against 309. The total expenditure on the Osmania University education was Rs. 8·78 lakhs and that on the Nizam College Rs. 1·89 lakhs, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 7·74 lakhs and Rs. 1·90 lakhs respectively.

257. The total strength of students attending the arts and science faculties of the Osmania University increased from 661 in 1339 F. to 684 in 1340 F. Of them, 419 were in the University College and 265 in the Intermediate Colleges of Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal. The Zenana College had 13 students on its roll.

The results of the different examinations in arts of the Osmania University were very satisfactory. The results of the M. A. degree (5 out of 5) and the M. Sc. final (3 out of 3) were cent. per cent. 44 out of 79 candidates passed the B. A. Examination and 96 out of 158 the Intermediate Examination. Besides, 6 ex-students passed the B. A. and 21 ex-students the Intermediate Examination. Ten private candidates appeared for the Intermediate of whom only 3 passed and 4 out of 10 private candidates passed the B. A. Examination.

Three research scholarships of O.S. Rs. 75 per month were given to deserving students in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese and a fourth one of the same amount had been awarded to an M.Sc. student working on Wireless Telegraphy for the D.Sc. degree of the Allahabad University. Seven research scholarships of the same amount tenable for 2 years were sanctioned for Theology, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry. Two students of the University College were given English Scholarships—one for Physics and the other for Medicine.

Out of the six candidates selected for the Hyderabad Civil Service, three were from the University College. Out of the university graduates studying in England one took the Ph.D. degree and passed in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, another secured a first class in the B.Sc. (Hons.) in Engineering of the Manchester University and the third passed the L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. Examinations and was working for the M.R.C.P. Examination. Mr. Shafi Ahmed, the swimmer and an ex-student of the college who went to England to swim the English Channel, was given a further help of £300 and was successful in breaking the world's Endurance Swimming Record. The syllabus of the Matriculation Examination and the curricula of the professional examinations for the M.B., B.S. degree were revised during the year. So far 15 ex-students of the Osmania University were recruited into the University College staff in compliance with a decision of the college authorities to give preference to the claims of well qualified students of the University in filling up vacant posts as a measure of relief, to the extent of its capacity, to the unemployed among its ex-students.

The results of the Nizam College in the different examinations of the Madras University were also satisfactory : 78 out of 132 or 59 per cent. were successful. 18 out of 27 qualified for the B.A. degree and 4 out of 8 for the B.Sc. degree. 10 candidates appeared for the B.Sc. part I and 74 for the Intermediate : 8 of the former and 37 of the latter were declared successful. For the B.A. Honours degree, 7 appeared and all of them passed. 6 candidates appeared for the B.A. Honours Preliminary and 4 passed. In addition to these, 9 students (college and private) appeared as private candidates and became eligible for the B.A. degree; 4 passed the B.Sc. degree examination and 16 passed the Intermediate. It was gratifying to note that in the B.Sc. Degree examination one student secured a first class and 7 students passed in the first class in the Intermediate Examination.

258. The strength of students rose from 19 to 24. Five candidates appeared for the B.A. degree and 4 passed. At the Faculty of Theology. Intermediate Examination 5 appeared and 4 passed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,980 as against Rs. 61,777. The cost per student to Government worked out to Rs. 2,707-8-0.

259. The total strength was reduced from 65 to 49—10 in the LL.B., Final and 39 in the LL.B., Previous. The results were. Faculty of Law. very satisfactory : 8 out of 10 candidates passed the LL.B. Final and 27 out of 38 passed the Previous : The total expenditure increased from Rs. 16,835 to Rs. 20,064. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 299-2-2.

260. The L.M.S. and L.M.P. English classes were abolished during the year and the M.B.,B.S., class was started. Arrangements were made to have an external examiner Faculty of Medicine. for every paper of the M.B.,B.S., Examination so that the qualification of the students might be properly tested : The number of students on the rolls of the college declined from 71 to 57. The results were creditable : 8 out of 14 students passed the L.M. & S. final and 10 out of 13 the L.M.P. Examination. For the M.B.,B.S., Examinations of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year 15, 6 and 16 candidates appeared and 8, 4 and 11, respectively were declared successful. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the college was Rs. 1,20,028 as against Rs. 1,25,245 in the preceding year. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,506-12-8.

261. The strength of the college was 45 against 32—20 in the 1st year, 16 in the 2nd year and 9 in the 3rd year of the Faculty of Engineering. B.E. Classes. At the annual examination 15 out of 20 students were promoted to the 2nd year class. The First University Examination was held in Khurdad 1340 F. in which 11 students appeared and 9 came out successful and were promoted to the 3rd year class. The expenditure on the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 1,20,859 as compared with Rs. 1,31,234. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 655-14-0.

262. The total number of teachers under training in the B.T. class was 12 against 10 in the previous year. Of these, 9 were Faculty of Education. Government servants and 3 private teachers. During the year, 10 candidates appeared for the B.T. Examination and 7 were declared successful. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 20,142 as against Rs. 23,118 in 1339 F. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,444-4-3.

263. Mr. Mohd. Enayatulla was in charge of the Bureau throughout the year 1340 F. As the extension period sanctioned Translation Bureau. for the continuance of the Bureau expired at the end of Ardibehisht 1340 F. it was decided that the institution should continue till orders were finally passed on the Committee's Report on its future work. Altogether 70 books relating to different arts and sciences had been under translation. 23 books were completed during the year : 3 on history, 9 on engineering, 2 on medicine, 2 on economics, 2 on zoology, 1 on mathematics, 1 on political science, 1 on physics, 1 on philosophy and psychology and one on sociology. The University Press had on hand 79

books, of which 35 were completely printed and 29 were published during the year. The number of fresh translated works made over to the Press during the year was 14. The Terms Committee held 193 meetings in which 4,846 Urdu equivalents of technical terms were coined. The Book Depôt of the Bureau sold 3,826 books and realised Rs. 15,016. 994 books were presented to various persons and institutions.

264. During the year, 4 Middle Schools were raised to the grade of High Schools and the Gulbarga English High School was amalgamated with the Osmania High School, thus raising the total number of High Schools in the dominion from 47 to 50, and their total strength from 18,987 to 21,237. English High Schools numbered 23, Osmania High Schools 21, and combined English and Osmania High Schools 6. Out of 23 English High Schools, 17 prepared pupils for the examination conducted by the H.S.L.C. Board and the remaining 6 for the Local Senior and Junior Cambridge Examinations. Altogether 616 candidates appeared for the H.S.L.C. Examination and 342 or 56 per cent. were successful. Twenty-six candidates appeared for the Senior Cambridge and 37 for the Junior Cambridge Examinations. 13 of the former and 23 of the latter were declared successful. 24 out of 36 candidates passed the Preliminary Cambridge Examination. 690 candidates appeared for the Osmania Matriculation Examination, of whom 220 or 31·8 per cent. passed as compared with 35·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The total expenditure on High Schools increased from Rs. 13·11 lakhs to 14·24 lakhs.

The number of Middle Schools in the state was 123 as against 116 in 1339 F. Their total strength increased by 2,444 to 30,844 as compared with 27,900 in the preceding year. These figures included 19 schools for girls their total strength being 2,519. During the year, 161 boys and 38 girls appeared for the Departmental Examination, of whom 38 and 11 respectively passed. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Middle Schools increased from Rs. 9·60 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 10·25 lakhs in 1340 F. representing a rise of ·65 lakh.

265. There was an increase in the number of Primary Schools and in their total strength—the former rose from 4,028 to 4,041 and the latter from 2,39,526 to 2,42,422. These figures included 656 schools for girls whose strength was 38,215. Of the Primary Schools, 959 were maintained by the Government, 129 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 2,058 by the Local Boards, 717 were aided and 178 unaided recognised schools. Compared with the previous year, there was a net increase of 13 schools and 2,896 scholars. The average number of pupils per school during the year was 59·9 as against 59·5 in the previous year. No tuition fee was charged in the Government schools. The expenditure incurred on primary schools was Rs. 22·77 lakhs as compared with Rs. 22·96 lakhs in the previous year, showing a fall of Rs. 18,231.

266. During the year under report, there were 687 schools of all grade for girls with a strength of 43,569 as against 684 schools and 41,384 scholars in 1339 F., indicating a net increase of 3 schools and 2,185 girls. Of the 687 institutions, one was a first grade college known as the Zenana College affiliated to the Osmania University, 4 Training Schools for women teachers (3 Government and one aided), 6 High Schools (2 Government and 4 aided), 19 Middle Schools (8 Government, 4 aided and 7 recognised unaided), 656 Primary Schools (329 Government, 7 *Sarf-i-Khas* 51 Local Boards, 255 aided and 14 unaided) and one Industrial School. The percentage of girls at schools to the total girl population of school-going age was 4·1 as against 4·8 in 1339 F.

The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls was Rs. 8,05,108 as against Rs. 8,02,590 in the previous year. The income from fees increased from Rs. 74,379 in 1339 F. to Rs. 81,440 in 1340 F. From the Zenana College one girl appeared for the B.A. Examination and passed. 2 girls appeared for the Intermediate and one came out successful. 12 out of 24 candidates passed the H.S.L.C. Examination and 32 out of 51 passed the different Cambridge Examinations. 38 candidates appeared for the Departmental

Middle School Examination and 409 for the Special Upper Primary Examination—11 of the former and 163 of the latter came out successful. These results testified to the girls having fared well at the different public examinations.

267. The number of training schools was 9 as against 8. Of these, 5 institutions trained men teachers and 4 women teachers. During the year, a new Canarese Training School for men teachers was started at Gulbarga. The higher and lower elementary classes at the Training College, Hyderabad were transferred to the Normal Schools at Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal. The total strength of these increased from 863 to 998—234 men and 764 women. The number of teachers under training was 340. The Hyderabad schools for men teachers produced satisfactory results. 11 intermediate candidates appeared for the Diploma Examination and 9 were declared successful. 18 candidates (matriculates) appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and 80 (middle passed) for the Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination: 16 of the former and 63 of the latter came out successful. The other Normal Schools of men teachers at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and Medak produced very satisfactory results at the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination—48 appeared and 40 passed. The Hyderabad School of women teachers fared well at the Teachers' Certificate Examination. 5 candidates appeared for the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate and all of them were successful. At the Lower Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination, 14 appeared and 7 passed. The results produced by the other training schools for women teachers at Secunderabad, Aurangabad and Warangal were also satisfactory. 2 candidates appeared for the Higher Elementary Teacher's Certificate Examination and both of them passed. 23 candidates appeared for the Lower Elementary Teachers' Certificate and 17 came out successful.

The total expenditure incurred on all the training schools amounted to Rs. 1,51,811 as compared with Rs. 1,44,106 showing a rise of Rs. 7,705.

268. There were three industrial schools at Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Nampally (Hyderabad). The first two were transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Nampally school had 112 students on its roll, the vocations taught being carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, copper-smithy etc. The total expenditure incurred on this institution was Rs. 15,649.

There were 49 institutions in which useful vocations were taught such as weaving, gardening, printing, tailoring, sewing, cane work, agriculture, spinning, hosiery, Bidri work, blacksmithy etc. Of these, 4 were High Schools, 29 Middle Schools, 10 Primary Schools and 6 aided Industrial Schools. These were manned by vocational instructors and the necessary tools and instruments were supplied to most of them. The sanctioned amount covering the salaries of the vocational staff and the necessary equipments was Rs. 26,786.

The Osmania Central Technical Institute was in charge of the Mint Master. Its strength at the end of the year was 283 as compared with 304 in the previous year. The medium of instruction at the institution was Urdu. The period for the full diploma course was ten years spread over 5 standards and five apprentice classes. At the annual examination 233 boys appeared, of whom 28 or 12 per cent. passed. The low number of passes was due to the raising up of the pass percentage from 30 to 40. Practical training was given in Electro and Oxyacetylene welding, foundry, blacksmithy, fitting, machine making, carpentry, fan fitting and electroplating. Some senior students were instructed in the elements of workshop production and progressing systems. Students undergoing training in the Nizam's Electricity Department were doing work in connection with boiler house practice, electrical fitting and electrical testing. The total amount spent on the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 80,451 as against Rs. 98,261 in 1939 F. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 256-9-4.

The total expenditure incurred on the above institutions was Rs. 1,40,112 as compared with Rs. 1,23,304 in the preceding year.

269. The City College and the Chaderghat High School carried on the teaching of commercial subjects. 43 students were on the rolls of the classes as against 31. Only five students from the Chaderghat High School appeared for the H.S.L.C. examination with commercial subjects as their optionals and 3 passed. The expenditure incurred on these classes amounted to Rs. 8,578 as against Rs. 6,292 in 1339 Fasli.

270. There was a considerable reduction in the number of students on the rolls—32 against 70. Thirty-nine candidates appeared for the Senior Upper Subordinate Examination and 13 for the Junior—20 of the former and 8 of the latter were successful. 11 out of 23 candidates passed the Final Lower Subordinate Examination. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 30,959 as against Rs. 37,839. The cost to Government per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,469-1-4.

271. This class was under the direct control of the High Court. The number of students attending the lectures was 89 as against 100 in the previous year. 43 candidates appeared for the First Grade Pleaders' Test of whom 13 passed in group I and 17 in group II. Out of the 15 candidates who had appeared for the Second Grade Pleaders' Test only one passed in group I, 40 out of 817 candidates passed the Third Grade Pleaders' Test. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,757 as against Rs. 10,678. Fees recovered from the students amounted to Rs. 3,595 compared with Rs. 3,763 in 1339 Fasli.

272. There were, as before, 7 schools in the military area with 420 scholars on their rolls. These were maintained by the Military Department and were of the primary grade. No fees were charged in them and the teaching work was generally entrusted to literate soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the different regiments. The total expenditure on these was Rs. 5,135 compared with Rs. 6,320.

273. There were no adult schools in the districts. There were 7 adult schools with 254 scholars at the headquarters. During the year, 3 new schools were started in the city, 26 in the Nanded district and 16 in the Warangal district, thus raising the total number from 7 in 1339 F. to 52 in 1340 F. with a total strength of 944 which was very satisfactory. All these schools were held in the evening and no fees were recovered from the scholars attending them.

274. Theological schools in the dominion decreased from 20 to 18, while the pupils reading in them increased from 849 in 1339 F. to 1,022 in 1340 F. Out of these, 13 were Islamic Schools (3 Government and 10 aided) and 5 were Aided Sanskrit ones. In all of them religious instruction was imparted side by side with secular education upto standard IV. In the Nizamia School arrangements were provided for higher Arabic education upto the *Kamil* class and it received an annual grant of Rs. 30,000. The total expenditure incurred on these was Rs. 38,249 as against Rs. 44,272 in the previous year.

275. This orphanage worked under the supervision of a committee of which the Honourable the Resident was the President and Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur was the Secretary. There were two sections in the orphanage—the boys section and the girls section. The total strength of this institution was 219 as against 261 in 1339 Fasli: boys numbered 106 and girls 113. Vocational training was given to the children in different subjects *viz.*, weaving, cane work, carpentry, tailoring, nursing, cooking, knitting etc. Satisfactory arrangements existed for the physical training of the orphans. The



total expenditure increased from Rs. 50,000 in 1339 F. to Rs. 71,738 in 1340 Fasli.

276. The College was started during the year and Mr. F. Weber, the Director of Physical Education was appointed as the Principal. It was started with 10 scholars, of whom 7 were teachers deputed by the Educational Department and 3 were students of the Osmania University College—one of them was sent back as not being fit for practical work. Another batch of 10 students was soon after added to the list bringing up the total to 19. The important subjects taught at the college were gymnastics of various kinds, boxing, tumbling basket ball, escape ball, swimming and diving. The period of training extended over one year, split up into two terms. The candidates after the completion of their training were intended to serve as physical instructors in the place of the old typed drill masters. The expenditure incurred on the college in 1340 F. amounted to Rs. 11,303.

Mr. Hadi. B.A. (Cantab.) continued as the Chief Inspector of Physical Education for schools till the end of Khurdad 1340 F. when he went to England with Sahebzada Nawab Salabat Jah Bahadur and Mr. Ali Moosa Raza acted for him for the rest of the year. As literate and efficient young hands could not join this service on a low scale of salaries, the Chief Inspector had to carry on the work with the assistance of the present instructors. The work of the drill inspectors of the city showed considerable improvement while that of the districts needed attention. Twelve appointments of drill masters were made during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of gymnastic apparatus for several schools. With a view to stimulating interest among boys for physical exercise, a set of gramophone records of modern physical exercises with music and gramophones were purchased and lent to the various schools for the purpose of practice.

As before, the Hyderabad Athletic Association carried out a programme of tournaments and sports successfully and creditably. The Shawcross foot-ball shield was won finally last year by the Chaderghat High School. The institution contributed during the year another shield and tournaments continued to be conducted on the league system as in the previous year. 10 teams against 12 in 1339 F. competed in the Inter-School and Inter-College Hockey tournaments. The college section trophy was won by the Nizam College and the City High School won the High School shield. The Cricket tournaments run by the Association during the year were a great success. 14 teams against 8 competed. The Madrasa-e-Aliya team won the trophy outright by winning for three years in succession.

The total expenditure incurred on the gymnastic institutions and games amounted to Rs. 1,01,035 as against Rs. 79,022 in 1339 F. Towards this, the Government contributed Rs. 81,141, the *Sarf-i-Khas* authorities Rs. 2,976 and the managers of the recognised schools Rs. 16,918.

277. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A. (Cantab.) continued as the Organising Commissioner of Boy Scouts throughout the year under report except for the last six months when he went to England and Mr. Ali Moosa Raza acted for him in his absence. It was gratifying to observe that there had been a satisfactory increase in the number of scouts and troops. Twelve new troops were registered making a total of 63—29 in the Hyderabad city and 34 in the districts with 1,758 scouts, rovers and scouters as compared with 1,433 in the previous year. This increase was noticed in the city as well as in the districts, which showed that the movement was gaining popularity. A vigorous and useful programme relating to inter-troops rolling flag trophies, an inter-troops camp fire, and fancy dress competition, first-aid competitions, signalling competition and walking race was arranged to the great benefit of the scouts and scoutmasters. The scouts rendered splendid services on several occasions such as the Big Fires at Charminar Hyderabad and Nizamabad and during the plague and cholera epidemics in the districts which were appreciated by the public and the authorities. A scouter, Mr. Qudrat Ahmed delivered a message of His Excellency the President to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, walking all the distance from Bangalore to Mysore in 48 hours. The grant of Rs. 300

given for the special activities of the scouts was raised to Rs. 1,200. The total expenditure incurred on the scout movement was Rs. 27,395 as compared with Rs. 26,910 in the year before.

278. Altogether 781 schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid as against 783 in the previous year. Of these, there were 20 High Schools (16 for boys and 4 for girls), 18 Middle Schools (14 for boys and 4 for girls) 717 Primary Schools (462 for boys and 255 for girls), one Training School for women teachers, 6 Industrial Schools for boys, 15 Theological Schools and 7 Adult schools. The total expenditure on this head increased from Rs. 3,95,190 in 1339 Fasli to Rs. 3,97,390 in 1340 Fasli. Out of this, Rs. 2,27,033 were contributed by Government, Rs. 4,161 by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and Rs. 22,644 by the Local Boards. The balance of Rs. 1,43,552 represented grants made by the Imperial Government.

279. Under this head Rs. 5,18,363 were spent as against Rs. 3,46,060, indicating an increase of Rs. 1,72,303. Of this Rs. 4,26,069 were spent on the construction of buildings for Government Schools and the balance on repair. Buildings were constructed during the year for 12 Middle Schools, 2 Inspectors offices at Nalgunda and Parbhani, a library at Gulburga, a boarding house at Hanamkunda, the principal's quarters at the Nizam College, a workshop and a laboratory in the Osmania Engineering College. Besides, additions and alterations to certain existing school buildings were carried out.

280. There were in all 47 boarding houses in the State and Rs. 3,72,763 were spent on them as against Rs. 2,84,230. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,41,784 were spent on the boarding houses attached to the Government Schools and Colleges and Rs. 2,30,979 on those attached to the reorganised aided and unaided schools.

281. Asiatic scholarships were abolished during the year. Four students were granted English scholarships for the study of medicine, physics and architecture and 22 candidates were granted loans aggregating Rs. 2,09,721 for higher education in foreign countries. The total amount spent on scholarships of all kinds was Rs. 5,91,638 as compared with Rs. 5,53,878 representing an increase of Rs. 37,760. Of this, Rs. 5,68,619 were spent by the Government, Rs. 968 by the *Sarf-i-Khas* Rs. 3,719 by the Local Board and the balance of Rs. 18,332 was spent by the managers of the recognised aided and unaided schools. The following comparative statement showed the details of expenditure incurred in 1339 F. and 1340 F.

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
General (Scholarship) awarded to (students studying in Colleges, High, Middle and Primary schools)..	Rs. 1,77,829	Rs. 2,08,092
Special-Scholarships awarded to teachers in the Normal Schools, and to students of the Engineering, Industrial and Theological Schools) ..	69,293	91,236
Foreign and Asiatic scholarships ..	2,47,256	1,86,980
<i>Reyayati</i> scholarships ..	60,000	60,000
Total ..	5,53,878	5,46,308
Educational Loans ..	1,46,840	2,09,721
Grand Total ..	7,00,718	7,56,029

282. The total expenditure incurred on this head increased from Rs. 1,19,138 in 1339 F. to Rs. 1,29,812 in 1340 F. Of this sum, Rs. 37,629 against Rs. 25,356 were spent on the *Asafia* Library, Rs. 48,265 on the libraries attached to Government schools and colleges, Rs. 29,694 on those attached

to different departments which included the amount paid as subscriptions to different newspapers and magazines and Rs. 14,223 were spent on public libraries and libraries attached to recognised schools. During the year, 623 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 507 English books were added to the *Asafia* Library, bringing the total number upto 31,340, of which 11,274 were English. Altogether 54,916 persons visited this library and consulted 58,315 books.

The Text-Book Committee held one general meeting and 7 sub-committee meetings. Out of the 145 books placed before the General Committee, 116 books were selected for prizes and libraries.

## SECTION II.

### Literature and Press.

283. Eleven new printing presses were opened during the year, bringing up the total in the dominion to 129. The issues of publications increased from 395 in 1339 F. to 490 in 1340 F. Theology and ethics were the most popular subjects and 86 publications were devoted to them. Law ranked next with 80 books to its credit, then followed poems and plays with 66, education with 45, literature with 26 history and biography with 22, engineering with 4 and novels with 2 books. Economics, science and philosophy had each one publication to its credit and the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

Scientific publications emanated solely from the Osmania University Bureau which issued 10 books as against 15 in the preceding year. Three scholarly Arabic works on theology and ethics were published by the Dai-rathul-Mariff press. Classified according to the different languages, there were 216 out of 490 books in Urdu, a growingly satisfactory index of the popularity of that language as a literary medium, 68 books in Telugu, 36 in Marathi, 76 in Urdu and Arabic, 40 in Hindi, 8 in Arabic, 4 in Persian, 12 in Urdu and Telugu, one in Urdu and Persian, 2 in Urdu and English, 5 in Urdu and Hindi, 3 in English, one in English and Hindi, 9 in Marwadi, one in Sanskrit, one in Hindi and Marwari, one in Hindi and Marathi, 5 in Kanarese and one in Gurmookhi. Eighteen books were registered under the copyright Act of the Hyderabad Government during the year, as compared with 28 in 1339 F.

284. Licences were granted for the publication of 7 Journals as against 4 in 1339 F. There was no prosecution or proscription of any local newspapers.

## SECTION III.

### Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

285. The nomination of the candidates was, as usual, effected by a committee of five *Ex-officio* members *viz.*, the Finance member, the Revenue member, the Political member, the Chief Justice and the Director of Public Instruction, and arrangements for the conduct of the examination and the class were made by a Board of 4 *Ex-officio* members comprising the Finance Member, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Nizam and the Osmania University Colleges. Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali H.C.S. continued to work as the Superintendent of the Civil Service House till the 26th Farwardi 1340 F. when Mr. Pickthall took over charge of the house on his return from long leave and continued to serve till the 5th of Aban 1340 F. After Mr. Pickthall had proceeded to Europe with the Princes Mr. Qader Hussain, Professor of the Nizam College was put in charge of the House. Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., continued as the Secretary to the H.C.S. Committee and H.C.S. Board. The Committee held three meetings and the Board held one meeting during the year.

286. Seven selected candidates appeared at the Final Examination held in Amerdad 1340 F. and six were declared successful, of whom 3 were assigned to the Revenue Department, 2 to the Judicial and one to the Police. Twenty-five candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and six were selected in the order of merit. The class lectures commenced on the 7th Sherwer 1340 F.

287. The expenditure on the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 86,769 as compared with Rs. 57,354 in 1339 F. A sum of Rs. 1,250 was realised from the fees for the Competitive Examination.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Finance.

#### SECTION I.

##### Government Income and Expenditure.

288. Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A.,  
LL.D., continued to be in charge of the Finance Port-  
folio during 1340 F. and Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung  
Bahadur, B.A. as the Financial Secretary.

289. The service receipts declined from 851·82 lakhs in 1339 F. to  
762·38 lakhs in 1340 F. indicating a fall of 89·49  
lakhs. The ordinary receipts decreased by 92·71  
lakhs and amounted to 753·55 lakhs while the extraordinary receipts in-  
creased from 5·56 lakhs to 8·78 lakhs. The fall in revenue was attributed  
principally to the world-wide economic depression which would certainly  
have, but for the skilful handling of the State finances and the marvellous  
success of the departmentalization scheme (for details *vide* appendix  
at the end of the report) introduced by the Honourable the Finance Member  
in 1332 F. seriously disturbed the stability of the state resources calling for  
such drastic and unpopular measures as retrenchment and increased tax-  
ation—measures, never yet adopted by the state.

The total service expenditure increased from 801·99 lakhs to 829·63  
lakhs representing a rise of 27·64 lakhs. The ordinary expenditure amount-  
ed to 735·11 lakhs, and the extraordinary expenditure to 94·52 lakhs, the  
corresponding figures of the previous year being 682·40 lakhs and 119·59  
lakhs. Out of the extraordinary expenditure of 94·52 lakhs, 15·20 lakhs  
were met from current revenues, 70·54 lakhs from past surpluses and 8·78  
lakhs were transferred from the Famine and the Industrial Reserves. No  
doubt, the ordinary receipts (753·55 lakhs) returned a surplus of 18·44  
lakhs over the ordinary expenditure (735·11 lakhs) but the ordinary and the  
extraordinary expenditures combined (829·63 lakhs) were more than the  
total service receipts (762·38 lakhs) by 67·30 lakhs (as against the surplus  
of 132·23 lakhs in 1337 F. that of 177·98 lakhs in 1338 F. and that of 49·83  
lakhs in 1339 F.) which was met from the past surpluses as well as from the  
Famine and Industrial Reserves. These figures were no doubt an expres-  
sion of the effects of the world-wide depression on the State finances.  
They were nevertheless, reassuring as showing that the financial system  
had been so balanced that it could not only stand the strain of heavy  
remissions and decreases in revenue but also ensure the steady expansion  
of the departments as under normal conditions and even provide for an  
extra programme of activities with the realised surpluses of previous years.

290. The fall in the revenue receipts of 89·49 lakhs for the year  
1340 F. was shared by almost all the major heads  
with the exception of paper currency and exchange,  
and also miscellaneous every one of which showed an increase. The com-  
parative figures under the different heads of receipts in 1339 F. and 1340 Fasli  
and their rise and fall were as tabulated below :—

Heads of Receipts				Actuals 1889 F.	Actuals 1840 F.	Difference Increase— Decrease—
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1. A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	802·02	800·35	— 1·67
1. B. Forest Revenue by Forest Officers	..	..	..	6·91	4·51	— 2·40
2. Forests	..	..	..	15·41	12·82	— 2·59
3. Customs	..	..	..	157·58	104·47	— 53·11
4. A. Excise	..	..	..	159·40	145·72	— 13·68
4. B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	15·37	13·86	— 2·01
5. A. Stamps	..	..	..	22·52	18·24	— 4·28
5. B. Registration	..	..	..	3·70	2·89	— ·81
6. Mines	..	..	..	2·14	2·56	+ ·42
7. Berar Rent	..	..	..	29·17	29·17	..
8. A. Interest	..	..	..	55·98	51·98	— 4·00
9. Mint	..	..	..	1·22	·15	— 1·07
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	15·02	17·55	+ 2·53
11. Exchange	..	..	..	·72	3·79	+ 3·07
12. Post-office	..	..	..	10·43	10·95	+ ·52
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	·85	·84	— ·01
33. Railways	..	..	..	45·72	29·96	— 15·76
34. Electricity	..	..	..	..	·50	+ ·50
37. Telephone	..	..	..	·01	..	— ·01
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2·64	4·29	+ 1·65
Total (Ordinary)				846·26	753·55	— 92·71
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
38. Transfer from Industrial Reserve	..	..	..	..	3·96	+ 3·96
40. Transfer from Famine Reserve	..	..	..	5·56	4·82	— ·74
Total (Extraordinary)				5·56	8·78	+ 3·22
Grand Total				851·82	762·33	— 89·49

291. The principal increases were only under Exchange (3·07 lakhs), Paper Currency (2·53 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (1·65 lakhs), while the principal decreases were under Customs (53·11 lakhs), Railways (15·76 lakhs), Excise (13·68 lakhs), Forests (4·99 lakhs), Stamps (4·28 lakhs), Interest (4·00 lakhs), Opium and *Ganja* (2·01 lakhs) and Land Revenue (1·67 lakhs).

292. The increase under “Paper Currency” was attributed to realisation of interest on the higher B.G. cash balances in the banks as well as on increased holdings in the form of Government of India Securities. The gain by exchange on the purchase of

B.G. Drafts on Bombay and the commission on Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills accounted for an increase under "Exchange". The additional income under "Miscellaneous" was partly due to cash recoveries and partly to unclaimed deposits having lapsed to Government.

293. The abolition of the octroi duty during the year, the reduction conceded in customs duties on account of the abnormal lowering of the market prices of certain commodities and the reduced purchasing capacity of the ryot brought about a considerable fall in the revenue of the department which approached more than half a crore of rupees. The railway revenue was adversely affected by the universal trade depression resulting in a deficit of 15·76 lakhs. Unsatisfactory returns from trade conditions leading to restricted consumption of intoxicants yielded a reduced excise revenue from 159·40 lakhs in 1339 F. to 145·72 lakhs in the year under report. The same reasons were assigned to the fall of revenue under "*opium* and *ganja*". The forest revenue showed a fall of 4·99 lakhs, due to the abolition of the *Banchari* (Grazing cess). The shortage of 4·28 lakhs in the stamps revenue was also traced to the prevailing economic depression. The realisation of a surplus interest on the increased Rupee Investments set off by a deficit accrual from the bank balances and loans together with the comparatively increased transfers from the accumulated interest for the year to paper currency and other reserves produced a total deficit of 4·00 lakhs under the head "Interest." To accommodate the ryot against the lowered rates of his farm produce, the collection of revenue arrears was held up throughout the dominion and the revised assessments were not enforced. These factors could not but contribute to a fall under "Land Revenue."

294. The appropriation from the departmental balances for expenditure increased from 36·35 lakhs in 1339 F. to 65·92 lakhs in 1340 F. indicating a rise of 29·57 lakhs, while the departmental balance accrued to the credit of the various departments was reduced from 112·91 lakhs in 1339 F. to 58·63 lakhs in 1340 F.

295. The total service expenditure for the year under report increased by 27·64 lakhs and amounted to 829·63 lakhs as compared with 801·99 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of a few major heads, *viz.*, Municipality and Public Improvements, Buildings and Communications, Miscellaneous, Political Charges, Printing and Jails which recorded a decrease, every one of the other heads showed an increase against the figure of the year before. The comparative figures of 1339 F. and 1340 F. for the major heads with their differences were tabulated as under :—

Heads of Expenditure				Actual 1339 F.	Actual 1340 F.	Difference Increase+ Decrease—	
1. A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	64·28	68·66	+	4·48
1. B. Land Revenue Irrigation	..	..	..	9·51	9·22	—	·29
2. Forests	..	..	..	8·72	8·79	+	·07
3. Customs	..	..	..	19·10	22·16	+	3·06
4. A. Excise	..	..	..	28·87	26·85	—	1·52
4. B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	·80	1·89	+	·59
5. A. Stamps	..	..	..	1·19	1·77	+	·58
5. B. Registration	..	..	..	1·87	1·55	+	·18
6. Mines	..	..	..	·67	·73	+	·06
8. A. Interest	..	..	..	28·06	27·75	+	4·69

Heads of Expenditure					Actual 1889 F.	Actual 1840 F.	Difference Increase+ Decrease—
8. B. Debt Redemption	..	..	..	..	10·00	10·00	..
9. Mint	..	..	..	..	1·99	2·00	+ ·01
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	..	1·68	·84	— ·82
11. Exchange	..	..	..	..	·65	·58	— ·07
12. Post-office	..	..	..	..	12·23	12·99	+ ·76
13. Payment to H.E.H.	..	..	..	..	50·00	56·83	+ 6·83
13. A. Tour Expenses and Military Secretary to H.E.H..					·29	·56	+ ·27
13. B. Expenses of Princes	..	..	..	..	2·84	9·97	+ 7·13
13. C. Sahebzadas Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	1·89	+ 1·89
14. General Administration	..	..	..	..	39·02	44·54	+ 5·52
15. Political Charges	..	..	..	..	11 49	6·09	— 5·40
17. Life Insurance	..	..	..	..	·46	·40	— ·06
18. <i>Mansabs</i>	..	..	..	..	15·62	15·25	— ·37
19. Military	..	..	..	..	66·71	73·48	+ 6·77
20. Courts	..	..	..	..	21·14	25·24	+ 4·10
21. Jails	..	..	..	..	3·96	2·93	— 1·03
22. Police	..	..	..	..	61·10	65·69	+ 4·59
23. Education	..	..	..	..	76·16	86·74	+ 10·58
24. Medicine	..	..	..	..	21·58	23·94	+ 2·41
25. Religious	..	..	..	..	12·19	13·28	+ 1·09
26. Agriculture	..	..	..	..	6·46	9·20	+ 2·74
27. Veterinary	..	..	..	..	3·51	4·86	+ 1·35
28. Co-operative	..	..	..	..	3·01	3·62	+ ·61
29. Miscellaneous and Minor departments	..	..	..	..	1·07	3·40	+ 2·33
30. Municipality and Public Improvements	..	..	..	..	64·06	46·80	— 17·26
31. Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	..	97·08	84·27	— 12·81
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	..	12·15	15·02	+ 2·87
33. Railways	..	..	..	..	1·78	1·55	— ·23
34. Electricity	..	..	..	..	·21	·36	+ ·15
36. Printing	..	..	..	..	1·40	·82	— 1·08
38. Industrial	..	..	..	..	2·13	3·70	+ 1·57
38. Transfer from Industrial Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	3·96	+ 3·96
40. A. Famine	..	..	..	..	5·56	4·82	— ·74
40. B. Famine Insurance	..	..	..	..	15·00	15·00	..
41. A. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	22·51	11·14	— 11·37
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	801·99	829·63	+ 27·64



296. The principal increases were under Education (10·58 lakhs), Expenses of Princes (7·13 lakhs), Military (6·77 lakhs), Payment to His Exalted Highness (6·33 lakhs), General Administration (5·52 lakhs), Interest (4·69 lakhs), Police (4·59 lakhs), Land Revenue (4·43 lakhs), Courts (4·10 lakhs), Transfer from Industrial Reserve (3·96 lakhs), Customs (3·06 lakhs), Irrigation (2·87 lakhs), Agriculture (2·74 lakhs), Medicine (2·41 lakhs), Miscellaneous and Minor Departments (2·33 lakhs); and the principal decreases were under Municipality and Public Improvements (17·26 lakhs), Buildings and Communications (12·81 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (11·37 lakhs).

297. Increases in most of the government departments were attributed to the transfer of the allotted amounts under Departmental Buildings from the Public Works Department to the respective departmental budgets. The net increase under "Education" was 10·58 lakhs, of which 5·96 lakhs were transferred from the Public Works Department and the balance of 4·62 lakhs was due to additional establishments entertained in all grades of schools as well as in the University College and to an increase in the purchase of books, contingencies and the aided schools. Under the head "Expenses to Princes" 9·97 lakhs were spent as against 2·84 lakhs in 1339 F. The additional expenditure was set down to their sojourn in the European countries. The increase under "Military" was covered by the payments for *silhadari* horses, the military equipment and the purchase of horses. The total expenditure under the head "Payment to His Exalted Highness" was 56·83 lakhs as against 50·00 lakhs, the increase of 6·83 lakhs being provided for buildings in 1340 F.

An increased expenditure under Salaries, Travelling Allowances, Contingencies and Pensions in various sub-heads *viz.*, H. E. the President's Office, *Sadrul Mahams*, *Atiyat*, Secretariats, Census and Statistics and the Council Office Library was responsible for a general rise under the head "General Administration." An increase of interest was noted under the heads, Government Debts, Temporary Debts, Old Railway Shares, Funded Deposits, Savings Banks Deposits and Sterling Debts while a decrease was observed only in Personal and Temporary Deposits, resulting in a net increase of 4·69 lakhs under the Major Head, 8-A. "Interest." Excluding the amount transferred from the Public Works Department on account of buildings, the actual increase under police was only ·72 lakh which comprised the salary paid to Mr. Hubert Gough and the additional expenses on account of allowances, contingencies and pensions.

The transfer of the amount for buildings from Public Works Department and the expenditure on the Tungabhadra Survey Project as well as that on the purchase of tents, etc., accounted for an increase under "Land Revenue." The increase under "Courts" was only nominal as it was purely due to the transfer of amount from the Public Works Department on account of buildings. To meet the extraordinary expenses a sum of 3·96 lakhs was transferred from the Industrial Reserve and hence the increase under that head. Compared with the preceding year, more expenditure was incurred under "Salaries and Allowances, Contingencies and Pensions," which accounted for an increase under "Customs." The excess under "Irrigation" was 2·87 lakhs due to more original works undertaken in 1340 F. As the head "Agriculture" related to an expanding department, the total expenditure under it rose from 6·46 lakhs to 9·20 lakhs recording an increase of 2·74 lakhs shared by most of its sub-heads on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies such as direction, expert staff, agricultural farms, cattle breeding farms, etc. Extra expenditure was incurred on sanitation, epidemics preventive measures and on anti-plague and malaria campaigns, as well as on direction and *Unani* dispensaries. All these totalled up an increase under "Medicine" from 21·53 lakhs to 23·94 lakhs.

Under the head "Miscellaneous and Minor Departments" a considerable increase in expenditure compared with the figure of the previous

year was noticed, 3·40 lakhs against 1·07 lakhs. This was shared partly by the payment of contribution to the Government of India for the survey of the dominion and partly by the enhanced expenditure under the sub-heads "Archæology and Museum" for the purchase of exhibits and Ajanta Frescoes, "Construction of Buildings," Pension" and "the City Survey."

298. The total expenditure under the head "Municipalities and Public Improvements" was 46·80 lakhs against 64·06 lakhs which worked out a decrease of 17·26 lakhs due to the facts that compared with the previous year the City Improvement Board and the Hyderabad Drainage spent less amount on works by 12·82 lakhs and 7·03 lakhs respectively and the Hyderabad Water-Works spent more by 2·21 lakhs, besides minor increases and decreases under other sub-heads.

Buildings were being constructed to meet the requirements of the civil and military departments and the construction of a number of roads to facilitate traffic in different parts of the country, involved an additional expenditure—20·01 lakhs on original works and 4·39 lakhs on periodical and special repairs. During the year, a sum of Rs. 34·21 lakhs was transferred to the civil accounts of the departmental buildings. Besides, there were minor increases and decreases under sub-heads. Consequently the total expenditure under the head "Buildings and Communications" decreased by 12·81 lakhs to 84·27 lakhs as compared with 97·08 lakhs in 1339 F.

Compared with the preceding year there was a fall of 13·38 lakhs under the sub-head "Subscriptions and Donations" due to the fact that additional grants had been given in the year before to the Muslim University Aligarh, the Sindh Relief Fund, and the Chamber of Princes besides other charitable donations. The expenses on account of the Round Table Conference increased from ·43 lakh to 5·27 lakhs while those under the sub-head miscellaneous decreased by 2·58 lakhs. Besides, there were small increases and decreases in other sub-heads which all worked out a fall of 11·37 lakhs under "Miscellaneous."

299. The expenditure under this head totalled 98·74 lakhs as compared with 108·82 lakhs detailed in the subjoined table :—

Particulars					1889 F.	1840 F.	Differences
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	50·98	54·63	+ 3·65
Railway construction	..	..	..	..	53·80	41·52	— 12·28
Railway compensation	..	..	..	..	·16	·03	— ·13
Electricity (City)	..	..	..	..	2·16	1·98	— ·18
Do (District)	..	..	..	..	·03	·20	+ ·17
Workshop	..	..	..	..	·50	— ·04	— ·54
Printing	..	..	..	..	·47	·11	+ ·36
Telephone (City)	..	..	..	..	·14	— ·09	— ·23
Do (District)	..	..	..	..	·01	·40	+ ·39
Industrial	..	..	..	..	·07	..	— ·07
Total					108·82	98·74	— 9·58

800. During the year Rs. 41·84 lakhs were invested as per details given below :—

	Rs.
Railway Reserve	..18·00 lakhs
Industrial Reserve Investment	..20·16 „
Deposit Reserve ..	.. 3·68 „

Expenditure to the extent of 8 lakhs was met from the Industrial Reserve. The next expenditure under the head “Investments” was therefore 33·84 lakhs.

301. The debt head transactions showed receipts to the extent of 843·58 lakhs and disbursements amounting to 580·81 lakhs, resulting in a net increase of 262·77 lakhs in the general balances.

302. The year opened with a cash balance of 257·58 lakhs as against 362·64 lakhs in 1338 F. The excess of the service expenditure over the revenue receipts was 67·30 lakhs as against the surplus of 49·83 lakhs in 1339 F. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grant were less than the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 7·29 lakhs. The incomings under the debt heads exceeded the outgoings by 262·77 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to 98·74 lakhs and 33·84 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 108·32 lakhs and 18·00 lakhs. The year closes with a balance of 327·76 lakhs compared with 257·58 lakhs in 1339 F. The comparative financial position in 1339 F. and 1340 F. was exhibited as hereunder :—

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	1939 F.	1940 F.	Differences		1939 F.	1940 F.	Differences
Service heads	851.82	762.33	— 89.49	Service heads	801.99	829.63	+ 27.64
Departmental balances transferred to expenditure	36.35	65.92	— 29.57	Departmental balances charged to service grants	112.91	58.63	— 54.28
				Capital Expenditure	108.32	98.74	— 9.58
				Investments	18.00	33.84	+ 15.84
Debt heads	1,783.72	843.58	— 940.14	Debt heads	1,735.73	580.81	— 1,154.92
Total	2,671.89	1,671.83	— 1,000.06	Total	2,776.95	1,601.65	— 1,175.30
Opening balance	362.64	257.58	— 105.06	Closing balance	257.58	327.76	+ 70.18
Grand Total	3,034.53	1,929.41	— 1,105.12	Grand Total	3,034.53	1,929.41	— 1,105.12

303. Excluding the Mint Bullion Balances and the Paper Currency Reserve of Rs. 9,84,98,792, thirty per cent. of which was held in the B.G. Securities of the face-value of Rs. 2,78,33,600 the various other reserves in securities and cash stood at the end of 1340 F. as follows :—

Particulars	Securities face-value in B.G. Rs.	Total value in O.S. Rs.	Cash in O.S. Rs.	Balance in O.S. Rs.
Debt Redemption Reserve ..	1,51,11,400	1,76,29,967	5,95,000	1,82,24,967
Famine Reserve ..	1,60,07,000	1,86,74,833	8,43,000	1,90,17,833
Industrial Reserve ..	41,00,000	47,83,333	25,10,000	72,93,333
Do Deccan Glass Factory Shares ..	..	30,000	..	30,000
Do Tobacco Co. Shares ..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
O.S. Stabilization Reserve ..	3,07,74,000	3,59,03,000	— 40,000	8,58,63,000
Deposit Reserve ..	1,52,85,100	1,78,32,617	..	1,78,32,617
Total ..	8,12,77,500	9,49,53,750	84,08,000	9,83,61,750

304. The total Government debt at the end of 1340 F. stood at O.S. Rs. 2,83,87,644.  
Government debt.

## SECTION II.

### Mint.

305. The Mint Department continued to be under the control of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., except for a period of 3 months from the 15th Meher when he was on combined privilege and sick leave. During his absence Mr. P. B. Chinoy his General Assistant officiated for him.  
Control.

306. In Silver Coinage only  $\frac{1}{4}$ th rupee coins which numbered 3,60,800 were minted.  
Silver coinage.

307. During the year only  $\frac{1}{4}$ th and  $\frac{1}{2}$ th rupee coins of the face-value of Rs. 25,000 each were put into circulation.  
Circulation.

308. No bar silver was purchased during the year. The Mint held at the end of 1339 F. a balance of 8,09,892·3 tolas of silver (standard silver 38,593·3 and refined silver 7,71,299·0) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 2,50,900. The amount of silver got from H.S. and defective M.S. coins withdrawn from circulation, and defaced coins smuggled silver, and counterfeit coins received from the *King Koti* and the Government departments weighed in all 3,13,924·9 O.S. tolas. Excluding operative losses and coins issued for circulation, the balance of silver held at the end of 1340 F. was as follows :—  
Silver supply.

Sold and refined silver ..	..	39,451·9 Tolas
Standard silver ..	..	10,39,358·0 „
Small silver coins to the value of ..	..	Rs. 2,46,000

25 standard silver musters were assayed during the year and their

fineness which varied from 813·1 to 817·9 per *mille* yielded an average fineness of 816·7.

309. Bronze (two pie and six pie pieces) and nickel tokens (one anna pieces) were coined of the face-value of Rs. 1,22,000 and Rs. 33,000 respectively.

310. No zinc was purchased during the year under report. Copper ingots weighing 18,19,870 O.S. tolas and tin blocks weighing 91,974 tolas were purchased for Rs. 22,968 and 2,674 respectively. The balances of nickel, copper, bronze, tin and zinc held at the end of the year were :—

Particulars.	O.S. Tolas.
Pure nickel .. ..	13,22,100·0
Standard nickel ingot scissel, etc. .. ..	1,35,009·0
Ph. copper .. ..	12,181·2
Al. bronze .. ..	20,581·2
Copper .. ..	12,21,782·2
Bronze .. ..	2,68,597·0
Tin .. ..	2,11,762·0
Zinc .. ..	66,345·9
Bronze and nickel coins to the total value of .. ..	Rs. 3,14,200

311. During the year pure gold weighing 3,144·3 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 77,170. Besides, gold scrap weighing 1·16 O.S. tolas was received from the *Sadaratul-Aila* office and credited to the gold account.

Gold is not a legal tender in the State. Coins of various denominations were, however, struck and issued to meet ceremonial and ornamental demands, the mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year under report the full, half, quarter and one-eighth *ashrafs* struck and issued were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	Balance at the end of 1839 F.	Coins struck in 1840 F.	Coins issued in 1840 F.	Balance at the end of 1840 F.
Full <i>ashrafs</i> .. ..	414	2,708	2,582	540
Half <i>do</i> .. ..	671	618	819	470
Quarter <i>do</i> .. ..	1,258	1,361	1,174	1,445
One-eighth <i>do</i> .. ..	954	3,360	2,672	1,642
Total ..	3,297	8,047	7,247	4,097

The sum realised as seigniorage was Rs. 13,580-4-0 and the loss incurred in minting gold coins was 3·82 tolas. Only one standard gold muster was assayed, the fineness being 909·2. Counterfeit coins received during the year were 160-10-2 :—B.G. Rs. 130, M.S. Rs. 11-2-2 and O.S. Rs. 19-8-0.

312. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,85,012 as compared with Rs. 1,81,127 in the preceding year.

### SECTION III.

#### Paper Currency.

313. Sir Akbar Hydari continued as the Head Commissioner and Mirza Nasrulla Khan as the Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Hanmanth Rao and Cornelius acted as the Currency Officers.

314. Notes of the denominations of 5,10,100 and 1,000 were in circulation. The gross circulation of notes increased by 16 per cent. from 933·85 lakhs in 1339 F. to 1,087·48 lakhs in 1340 F. The value of notes of various denominations thus put into circulation was Rs. 5,16·64 lakhs ; Rs. 10, 173·00 lakhs ; Rs. 100, 329·13 lakhs and Rs. 1,000, 568·68 lakhs which meant an increase of 3·19, 0·56 and 36·47 per cent. respectively in the values of ten, hundred and thousand rupee notes. Taking the total value of notes of each denomination, thousand rupee notes had the highest circulation and five rupee ones the lowest. Of recalled one rupee notes 3,017 remained in circulation as against 3,375 in the previous year. Considering the percentage of notes of the various denominations to the total number, ten and five rupee notes representing 70·0 and 13·5 per cent. were more popular than hundred and thousand rupee ones with 13·4 and 2·3 per cent. respectively.

The net or active circulation of notes, *i.e.*, excluding those held in Government treasuries and banks (244·55 lakhs) on the 30th Aban 1340 F. amounted to 842·93 lakhs as compared with 831·57 lakhs in the year before, showing an increase of 11·36 lakhs but the average circulation for the year showed an increase of 100·32 lakhs from 743·64 lakhs in 1339 F. to 843·96 lakhs in 1340 F. These increases in the net and the average circulations for the year indicated the growing popularity of notes in the dominion. During the year, notes to the value of Rs. 54·95 lakhs were cancelled and claims to the extent of Rs. 2,675 were admitted in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes.

315. Currency chests of the nine district treasuries enumerated below gave the composition of the balance written against every one at the close of 1340 F. :—

Districts			Notes	Coins
Warangal	..	..	<i>Nil</i>	1,00,000
Nanded	..	..	60,000	13,40,000
Aurangabad	..	..	5,16,000	3,84,000
Karimnagar	..	..	3,00,000	6,00,000
Jalna	..	..	4,60,000	3,92,000
Parbhani	..	..	3,60,000	9,80,000
Raichur	..	..	3,84,000	2,00,000
Gulbarga	..	..	1,70,000	1,30,000
Osmanabad	..	..	50,000	2,50,000

316. The total value of notes of every denomination in stock at the end of 1339 F., the value of notes received and issued during 1340 F. and the balance in stock at the end of that year were as stated below :—

Denomination		Balance of stock on the 1st Azar 1340 F.	New note forms received during the year	Issue during the year	Balance in stock at the close of the year
Thousand rupee notes	..	<i>Nil</i>	3,00,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Hundred	do ..	4,35,00,000	..	80,00,000	4,05 00,000
Ten	do ..	1,80,25,000	..	16,00,000	1,64,25,000
Five	do ..	24,05,000	..	2,00,000	22,05,000
Total		6,39,30,000	3,00,00,000	1,98,00,000	7,41,30,000

317. No additions were made to the securities during the year. The composition of the Paper Currency at the close of the year was as follows :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
	Value in O. S. Currency	Value in O. S. Currency
O.S. rupee coins in Exchange Branch, District Currency Chests and Central Bank of India .. ..	5,77,96,759	7,78,27,227½
B. G. coins in the Imperial Bank. .. ..	58,33,333	11,66,666½
	(equivalent of B.G. Rs. 50,00,000)	(equivalent of B.G. Rs. 10,00,000)
Government of India Secur- ities .. ..	2,97,54,553	2,97,54,552½
	(equivalent of face- value B. G. Rs. 2,67,82,500)	(equivalent of face- value B. G. Rs. 2,67,82,500)
Total ..	9,33,84,645	10,87,48,447

The interest accruing from securities and investments was estimated at O.S. Rs. 16,87,000.

318. The total expenditure incurred on establishment, contingencies and pension charges was Rs. 18,380 as compared with Rs. 12,882 in 1339 F. The cost of note forms including freight was Rs. 37,943.

#### SECTION IV.

##### The State Insurance Fund.

319. The fund was controlled by a managing committee of ex-officio members. Mr. M. S. Hussain had been in charge of it as the Secretary for some months in the year, when he was relieved by Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu Pisolker.

320. The number of subscribers increased from 28,971 to 29,832 at the end of the year. During the year 1,566 proposals were received for insurance. Of these, 1,514 policies aggregating a face-value of Rs. 11,98,868 were issued yielding a premium income of Rs. 34,260 per annum, and the remaining proposals were either rejected or delayed on account of subnormal health and carried forward to the next year. Altogether 556 refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity and surrender value, amounting to Rs. 1,79,141.

The receipts and expenditure figures of the State Life Insurance Fund for 1340 F. were tabulated as under :—

[Statement.



Receipts	Amount			Expenditure	Amount		
Life Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year 1840 F. ..	Rs.	A.	P.	Amount refunded as per cheques and <i>barats</i> ..	Rs.	A.	P.
..	55,84,872	4	6	..	1,75,525	1	10
Amount credited through Central Treasury ..	2,18,180	12	8	Amount refunded through Imperial Bank of India ..	3,616	6	10
Amount credited through Imperial Bank of India ..	5,590	0	0	Pension issued through District Treasuries ..	140	12	2
Amount credited through Mint Department ..	5,692	10	0	Pension issued through Central Treasury ..	309	2	3
Amount credited by challans into Central Treasury.	18,484	5	8	Amount debited as per Customs Department ..	26	7	2
Amount credited through District Treasuries ..	2,47,258	5	7	Medical Examination fees.	2,600	0	0
Amount credited through P.W. Department ..	50,888	8	1	Amount debited to Major Head 17 towards the salary of A. A.-G. Insurance Fund ..	6,840	0	0
Amount credited through Postal Department ..	7,517	12	0	Amount debited as per transfer statements ..	162	0	0
Amount credited through Customs Department ..	22,204	12	9				
Interest on investments made with Government ..	2,81,388	0	0	Amount invested with Government at 5 p. c. ..	52,29,259	4	8
Amount credited as per book adjustments statements ..	816	0	0	Amount invested in Government Pro-notes 6 per cent. ..	8,00,700	0	0
Amount credited as per transfer entries ..	1,888	4	3	Closing balance at the end of the year 1840 F. ..	1,69,587	8	7
Total ..	68,88,716	11	6	Total ..	68,88,716	11	6

321. The third valuation of the Fund for the three years. *viz.*, 1834, 1835 and 1836 F. had been entrusted to Mr. N. Mukerji, who submitted his report, which he was about to supplement by a personal inspection of the account books.

Sir S. B. Billimorios and Company Incorporated Accountants, Bombay were appointed as auditors of the Fund.

322. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 40,296 as compared with Rs. 45,377 in 1839 F.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Miscellaneous.

#### SECTION I.

##### Ecclesiastical Department.

**323.** Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur Minayee continued as the Secretary during the year under report.

**324.** The expenditures incurred under the different heads in 1339 F. and 1340 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	1339 F.	1340 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department including pensions ..	1,54,216	1,58,127
Mosques, temples and churches in the capital and districts ..	1,48,712	1,61,059
Religious schools—maintained and aided ..	1,51,811	1,77,362
Charges on account of <i>Haj-pilgrims</i> ..	84,720	28,550
<i>mamuldars</i> ..	73,228	73,962
<i>Yomiadars</i> and <i>Salinadars</i> ..	2,31,743	2,22,331
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	1,39,938	79,404
Religious charities ..	2,68,442	2,79,872
Houserent, additions and alterations to mosques and temples ..	16,194	1,47,567
Total ..	12,19,004	13,28,234

The extraordinary increase under the last item was due to the transfer of Rs. 1,19,922 from the major head 31-Buildings and Communications.

**325.** Endowments both in the Hyderabad city and in the districts were registered to the total value of Rs. 2,92,542 yielding an annual income of Rs. 12,008.

**326.** Twenty-three new religious buildings were constructed and 188 were repaired during the year.

#### SECTION II.

##### Electricity Department.

##### A—CITY ELECTRICITY.

**327.** Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., continued to be the Director of the department except for a period of one month and 16 days between the 15th Meher and 30th Aban 1340 F. when he went on leave and Mr. O. H. Brown, Assistant Director officiated for him.

**328.** The management of the Secunderabad Electricity Supply remained with the department under the same conditions as were in force last year. During the year 1 mile 4 furlongs and 86 yards of cable of various sizes costing Rs. 20,197 and 7 miles and 117 yards of overhead mains costing Rs. 37,134 were laid, giving connection to 268 new consumers during the year.

There were 12 main feeder lines and 60 sub-stations at the end of the year. The total number of consumers including current limiter was 6,808 when the year closed. In all 4,272 lights and 159 fans were connected in 1340 F. and they totalled 1,27,206 and 5,893 respectively at the end of the year.

Power was supplied during the year to 122 water pumps, 314 flour, rice, dal and oil-mills, 4 X-Ray apparatus, 22 mortar mills, 4 ice factories, 22 cinemas, 116 refrigerators, 42 heaters, 34 motors for swinging fans and 159 motors for other works.

The number of units sold increased by 55,131 from 90,34,203 in 1339 F. to 90,89,334 in 1340 F. and the price obtained per unit sold was 2·40 annas—compared with 2·39 annas in the year before, representing an increase of ·01 anna.

329. The total amount realised from the sale of current and miscellaneous items showed a slight increase of Rs. 19,000 from Rs. 13·91 lakhs in 1339 F. to Rs. 14·10 lakhs in 1340 F. Under expenditure though there was a fall of Rs. 44,000 under purchase of coal which was entirely due to the new design of the boilers, there were other items such as oil, waste, wages and repairs, distribution, management and special charges which entailed enhanced expenditures compared with the figures of the preceding year. Thus the total expenditure rose from 7·28 lakhs to Rs. 7·34 lakhs, indicating a slight increase of Rs. 6,000. The gross profit for the year was Rs. 6·76 lakhs or 9·3 per cent. of the total capital expenditure of Rs. 72·69 lakhs. The net profit after deducting depreciation charges was Rs. 4·35 lakhs as against Rs. 4·27 lakhs in 1339 F. showing a percentage of 5·98 on the capital outlay compared with 6·06 in the previous year.

330. One regrettable accident took place during the year resulting in the deaths of 4 workmen due to the breaking away of a mud-drum No. 1 Boiler. Compensation to the bereaved families was paid in terms of the Government of India Workmen's Compensation Act.

331. Provisional sanction of Government was received at the close of the year for starting a separate pension fund for the staff of the department. It will be brought into effect from the 1st Azar 1341 F.

#### B—DISTRICT ELECTRICITY.

332. Mr. K. M. Hussain, M.A., (Cantab.), M.Sc., (Trips), A.M.I.E.E., the Special Engineer was in charge of the District Power House.

333. As an experimental measure the district power scheme was, for the present, confined to the Aurangabad town. During the year, the Aurangabad Power House delivered 3,55,524 units as compared with 2,87,896 in the preceding year, indicating an increase of 67,628 units. The revenue realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 54,729 against Rs. 42,315 representing a rise of 29·3 per cent. Including miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 7,470, the total revenue amounted to Rs. 62,199 against which an expenditure of Rs. 60,860 was incurred. A surplus of Rs. 1,339 was recorded.

The number of consumers increased from 310 to 407. The aforesaid figures justified the expectation, that the revenue would be increased in proportion to the demand for power which was rising.

Schemes for the complete development of the power works including power supply to Jalna had been submitted to Government. Those relating to the construction of a generating station at Warangal and the electrification of Nizamabad and the Raichur town had been under the consideration of the department.

## SECTION III.

## Workshop Department.

334. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., was in charge of the Workshop Department during the year except for three months and twenty days when he went on leave. Mr. Beeching was the Manager throughout the year.

335. In addition to the work connected with the Mint, Stamps and Electricity Departments as well as Messrs. Callenders Cable and Construction Company; the Workshop supplied articles to various other Government departments and executed orders of the general public. The number of orders received in 1340 F. was 3,571 as compared with 3,432 in 1339 F. over and above the work done by way of repairs and maintenance.

The turn-over for the year amounted to Rs. 4,10,974 as against Rs. 3,94,754 in 1339 F. indicating an increase of only Rs. 16,220. The total amount spent on maintenance and repairs to plant and machinery was Rs. 20,275 as against Rs. 28,217 which meant a reduction of Rs. 7,942.

## SECTION IV.

## Department of Statistics.

336. Moulvi Ghulam Ahmed Khan Saheb held the Office of Director of Statistics throughout the year.

337. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared and published reports on seasons and crops, crop forecasts, agricultural statistics, price schedules of agricultural produce, statements of joint stock companies, large industrial establishments and gins at work, statistics of textile mills and returns of compressed cotton bales. These were published in the Government Gazette and copies of them were supplied to the Government of India, Trade Associations, Banks and Railways. Copies were also supplied to the States of Mysore and Baroda, the Egyptian Government, the Bureau of Statistics and Census of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zeland and the University of Chicago in exchange for their respective publications.

338. The total expenditure incurred in 1340 F. amounted to Rs. 21,871 as against Rs. 22,438 in 1339 F.

## SECTION V.

## Archæology.

339. Mr. G. Yazdani remained in charge of the department throughout the year, except from the 1st of Azar to the 18th of Dai 1340 F. when he was on special duty to supervise the printing of "AJANTA" in England and Mr. T. Sreenivas, the Assistant Director officiated for him. The latter officer, who was on extension for the last 2½ years, retired on the 6th Bahman 1340 F. and in his place Mr. Syed Yusuf, a Research Scholar, was appointed.

340. At Bidar a vast programme of survey, excavation and conservation of monuments was carried out during the year. Among the monuments surveyed for the first time at this place were the mausoleums of Sultan Amir Barid, Sultan Ali Barid II and the Turkish Sultana, the tombs of saints Abdulla Maghrabi, Bandagi Husaini, Hazrat Shah Nizamuddin, Hazrat Zainuddin Qadri and Hazrat Noor Samdani, the shrines of Imam-ul-Mudarrisin, Hazrat Makhdum Qadri, Hazrat Aminuddin Abul Faiz, Hazrat Shah Ali, Hazrat Shah Abul Hasan, and Hazrat Amir Hamza, the temples of Hanuman and Narsimha and the Habshi Kot. A complete set of the photographs and architectural drawings

of these monuments were prepared and it is intended to publish it with an appropriate account of the buildings in the form of a book.

341. For the convenience of visitors roads were constructed to all the Baridi tombs and their interiors thoroughly cleaned. Conservation. As the old road to the *Chashma* and the shrine of Hazrat Syed Muhammad Hanif was not convenient for a motor drive, the road from Qasim Barid's tomb had been extended to the edge of the plateau and from there a flight of easy steps was built, by chiselling the rock, to visit the spring and *dargah* with convenience.

Excavations in the fort disclosed three more halls in the *Takht Mahal* enclosure—one close to the inner entrance of the palace, another facing the previously known octagonal audience hall and similar in plan to the latter and a third one adjacent to the open bath probably constituting the middle apartment of the southern wing of the building. The outer approach to the *Takht Mahal* was thoroughly cleaned and the court of the first enclosure freed from recent accretions so that visitors might understand the general plan of the building. The conservation of the great audience hall excavated last year was completed during the year. The roof and walls of the *Madrasa* of Mahmud Gawan were repaired at several places and the openings filled with screens of lattice work, their designs being in harmony with the old works. The total expenditure at Bidar amounted to Rs. 13,337 during the year. The cleaning and preservation of frescoes was progressing systematically at Ajanta and the operations carried out during the year in Caves VI, IX, X and XVI brought to light not only those frescoes already noticed by Burgess and Griffiths some fifty years ago and recently supposed by some writers to have perished but several new *Jatakas* were also found. For instance, a painting in Cave X representing ladies bathing in the open in a tank near a grove with their naked breast artistically bedecked with strings of pearls, and a *jataka* scene in Cave XVI where the Bodhisattava in the form of an elephant was depicted as falling down from a precipice and offering himself as a prey to hunters who were cutting large *pieces* of flesh from his legs and roasting them on fire. The delineation was full of expression showing extreme humility on one side and savage delight on the other. The dress of the hunters in this scene was like a coat of mail. Further repairs were carried out during the year to the beautiful temple at Ramappa at a cost of Rs. 6,000. The total amount spent on conservation and preservation of monuments in the dominion was Rs. 38,800.

342. In the domain of epigraphy some very important discoveries had been made, of which the find of two Asokan edicts at Kopbal, in Nawab Salar Jung's estate was pre-eminent. Epigraphy. According to Prof. R. R. L. Turner who had deciphered and studied these inscriptions in the form of Monograph No. 10 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series, they represent another version of the minor edicts of Asoka and differ slightly in form, from those found previously at Rupnath, Sahasram, Bairat, Brahmagiri, Siddapura, Jatingaramesvara and Maski. Professor Turner's monograph was ready for publication and would be issued shortly. At Kopbal some thirteen Canarese and six Moslem inscriptions had also been found which were being studied and would be published shortly.

At Bidar six Moslem epigraphs were discovered, of which one belonged to the reign of the Baihmani King Muhammad Shah II. It was of extreme importance as giving with precision the date of the building of the Sola Khamb Mosque about which there was considerable difference of opinion among scholars.

343. The coins acquired by the department during the year numbered as many as 3,735, of which 4 were of gold, 1,724 of silver and 2,007 of copper and other metals. Numismatics. On the silver coins two *new* Mughal mint-names, Islamnagar and Ramchandranagar, were stamped, while among the copper-coins 4 issues of the Baridi Kings were found which marked a great discovery for no coins of the Baridi king had been found before these. Another valuable acquisition made by the

department during the year was a coin of *Rafi-ud-Darajat* struck at Sikakol which was absolutely unique, for no other coin of this king belonging to this mint was known up till now.

344. During the year Government was pleased to make an initial grant of Rs. 1,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 for three years, for the purchase of exhibits and the equipment of the Hyderabad Museum. The Government were also pleased to make over to the department the beautiful building in the Public Gardens originally constructed for the exhibition of the industries of the dominion. The inauguration ceremony of the museum in this building was graciously performed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam himself on the 8th Ardibehist 1340 F.

345. Among the publications of the department besides the Annual Report and Monographs Nos. 9 and 10, the book on Ajanta was worthy of special notice, for it had won the highest praise from scholars and lovers of art from all parts of the world.

346. The total cost of the department including the Museum amounted to Rs. 1,90,527 during the year as compared with Rs. 86,889 in 1339 F. The excess expenditure related to contingencies and special charges.

## SECTION VI.

### Government Central Press.

347. Mr. Raja Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Superintendent, Government Central Press, during 1340 F.

348. It was urged in the previous report that the Central Press, Hyderabad, should be run like the Government Presses in British India as a service department instead of as a quasi-commercial concern to do away with the continued accumulation of outstandings and the unnecessary clerical labour necessitated by the increased correspondence for the settlement of dues. The work the Central Press had been doing in connection with the development of the *Nastaliq* type and the production of *Naskh* and *Suls* types was progressing satisfactorily. With a view to reducing correspondence between the district offices and the Central Press and to facilitating timely supply of articles, depôts for the distribution of standardized forms were established in all district jails. It was anticipated that these depôts could become an important feature of press administration as years rolled on. Since the piece-rates charged at the Central Press were 40 per cent. less than those charged in the Government Presses in British India and since the subsidy of a lakh of rupees by the Finance Department to the press to indemnify it against recurring loss with offices having limited grants for printing purposes was a redeeming factor, a reduction of 40 per cent. in overhead charges had been brought out. The revised overhead percentage for 1341 F. on the basis of the subsidy was worked out to 136 as against the full average percentage of 226 struck in accordance with the late Mr. Jagadisan's system.

349. The payment to workmen on productive work and the overhead cost amounted to Rs. 2,69,775 against Rs. 2,66,662 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,113. The net income derived from the earnings of the Press during the year calculated on the basis of the overhead percentage for 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 83,142 compared with Rs. 81,279 in the preceding year. After deducting the value of outturn (Rs. 83,142) from the total expenditure of Rs. 2,69,775 the excess expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,86,663, which worked out an average percentage of overhead cost at 226 for the year 1341 F. compared with 228 for 1340 F. Compared with the previous year an increase in the overhead percentage was found in the branches of *Copy navise*, Litho. machine

and *sangasazie* while a decrease occurred in those of mono and *Urdu* composition, Type machine, Litho. hand and Bindery.

350. The opening book value of plant stood at Rs. 2,65,765. During the year, machinery of the value of Rs. 21,810 was purchased, bringing the total value to Rs. 2,87,575. After deducting the depreciation charges of Rs. 30,894 the total value of plant at the end of 1340 F. was 2,56,681.

351. The cash receipts realised by the sale of registers, the *Jarida* and other miscellaneous works decreased from Rs. 42,043 in 1339 F. to Rs. 24,928 in 1340 F. indicating a fall of Rs. 17,115 due to fewer orders having been received from the Local Funds and other private bodies.

352. The total outstandings at the end of 1339 F. were Rs. 2,90,909. During the year, book adjustments to the value of Rs. 1,78,416 were sent to the offices which brought the total receipts to Rs. 4,69,325. Out of this, Rs. 1,79,325 were adjusted during the year. The balance of outstandings at the end of 1340 F. stood at Rs. 2,90,000.

## SECTION VII.

### Stationery Depot.

353. Mr. Raja Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Superintendent Stationery Depôt, during the year. Besides the Assistant Superintendent, a supernumerary assistant was engaged for looking after the Issue Branch of the Depôt.

354. The value of stock at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,99,442. New stock to the value of Rs. 4,30,537 was purchased. Including the articles worth Rs. 500 returned by the Government offices and those worth Rs. 34,262 found in excess at the time of Stock-taking, the total value of stock at the disposal of the department was Rs. 6,64,741. Out of this, stationery of the value of Rs. 5,51,407 was supplied to the various offices, leaving a residual stock of the value of Rs. 1,13,334 at the end of 1340 F.

355. The total working capital including the loan of one lakh was Rs. 2,50,000. The loan was paid back during the year, leaving the working capital at the close of the year at Rs. 1,50,000.

356. The total outstanding including dues from the Government offices on account of previous years was Rs. 5,87,605. During the year Rs. 4,89,782 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 97,823 at the end of 1340 F.

357. The total number of "No-stock certificates" issued by the Depôt increased from 650 in 1339 F. to 790 in 1340 F.

358. The total value billed by contractors aggregated Rs. 4,34,810 out of which Rs. 4,32,418 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,392 to be liquidated in the following year.

359. The total cost of the department was Rs. 32,049 compared with Rs. 30,604 in the previous year. The net issues came to Rs. 5,24,146 and the overhead cost thereon at 8½rd per cent. worked out to Rs. 43,667. After debiting the working cost there remained a sum of Rs. 11,618 to the credit of the department. Pilferage on consignment to districts amounted to Rs. 49 against Rs. 578 which had to be written off.

## SECTION VIII.

## The Nizamiah Observatory.

360. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., continued as the Director of the Nizamiah Observatory.

Control.

361. The work carried out by the department with regard to observations, reductions and measurements was satisfactory.

Work done

The important item in the programme of the observatory was the photographic observations of 433 Eros for solar parallax during its opposition in January 1931. Altogether 266 plates were taken—148 related to parallax, 83 to meridian and 35 to the path of Eros. For the majority of plates, the guiding was made on the planet in R. A. alone, while it was allowed to trail in declination. Besides, 4 plates were taken for adjustment tests and 21 for catalogue chiefly in the Zones  $+37^\circ$  and  $+38^\circ$ . Forty-three plates were measured for catalogue and 10 for the determination of proper motion by comparison with the measures of the earlier series in the Hyderabad Zones. The Eros photographs were arranged to be measured on machine No. 2 of the observatory and the errors of the scale divisions and the reseau were under investigation. Very few observations of importance could be made during the monsoon months.

The observations of the variable stars were continued. 927 estimates of visual magnitudes were obtained and the results communicated to the variable star section of the British Astronomical Association. Eighteen occultations of stars were observed: disappearances 4 and reappearances 14. Some of Herschel's Nebulosities were also studied during the year.

The department, as usual, carried out its seismological and meteorological work. Two-hundred and twelve earthquake shocks were registered by the seismographs during the year. Good records were obtained of the Japan earthquake of 1930 November 26, of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1931 August 27-28, and of the Sumatra earthquake of 1931 September 25. Microseismes characteristic of the monsoon conditions were traceable on the records for 99 days. The readings to the end of 1929 were forwarded to the University Observatory, Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary.

Daily observations of air temperature, humidity, wind velocity, clouds and rainfall were continued. The highest maximum temperature in shade was  $111.3$  on 1931 May 22 and the lowest minimum  $48.9$  on 1931 January 3, while the total rainfall for the year was  $37.59$ . Pilot balloons were regularly released in connection with observations of upper air conditions and the results were forwarded by telegram to the forecasting centres of Poona, Calcutta and Rangoon. Sounding balloons carrying meteorographs were also released from the observatory during the monsoons.

The number of rain gauges in the dominion was slightly increased and those maintained by the State Railway were added to the list of reporting stations. Monthly tabular statements were printed and forwarded to the India Meteorological Department.

No addition of importance was made to the instrumental equipment of the observatory. All instruments were kept in good order. A self recording hygrometer was purchased for the continuous registration of the dry and wet bulb temperatures.

362. Several astronomical publications of other observatories were received as presents and eight books were purchased by the library. A start was made with the preparation of the MSS. Vol. VIII of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue. Papers on occultations of stars, on stars with large P.M. in the Astrographic Zone  $+39^\circ$ —I and on the comparison of Albany and Algiers Catalogues, had been communicated for publication. The preparation of the official calendars (English and Urdu), and the supply of meteorological information to the various Government departments were attended to.

363. The total cost of the department was Rs. 34,144 as compared with Rs. 36,013 in the preceding year.

Cost.



## SECTION IX.

## Geological Survey.

364. Captain L. Munn, O.B.E., M.E. was on European leave till December 1930, and during the period of his leave Mr. L. S. Krishna Murthy, Petrologist, acted for him.  
Control.

365. The survey and mapping of the western area of the Raichur District up to Lat.  $77^{\circ}$  continued as per programme.  
Work done. During the course of the survey, the staff located a new patch of Dharwar Schists, never previously mapped, and demarcated the boundaries of three inliers of schist in the Deodrg Taluk discovered by Captain Munn in 1905. The northern inlier of these three patches contains a specially noticeable old gold working consisting of six contiguous pits in all 500 feet long; loose quartz debris all around the working pan gold.

Two fairly extensive areas of pegmatites have been located and mapped. One area east of Gungawathi town was prospected for Mica many years ago in a very haphazard manner. In the opinion of the Special Officer these two areas deserve closer attention and investigation, not only for Mica but also for the rarer minerals, which are often associated with this special class of rock.

Besides the above activities, the Department, with the permission of Honourable Finance Member, has further carried on the investigation of the possibility of extending the Salt Industry in this area. Matters have now arrived at the stage when a small plant designed by the Special Officer is being erected near the Office Compound, by which means it is hoped that evaporation will be so enormously increased that brine of  $1^{\circ}$  B, and even a lower percentage can be commercially treated. The investigation of this matter is being financed by the Commerce and Industries Department.

The Department directed their attention towards the question of the soils of this area in connection with the proposed Tungabhadra project. After Dr. Mann visited this area and gave his views, the Special Officer took up the question of soils from a geological point of view, to further add to his preliminary note which was forwarded, through the Finance Department, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and the Director-General Agricultural Department. Further investigations on this question are now being conducted.

The Department, working in conjunction with the Well-Sinking Department, and with the help of Public Works Department, and the Revenue Officials, to whom the Special Officer wishes to tender his best thanks for their willing co-operation, arranged during the month of June 1931 to have the water-level of every single well in the western portion of the district upto Long.  $77^{\circ} 33'$  measured. As it was obviously impossible to complete the whole District simultaneously in one year, Mr. Sabary Yousaf, the Divisional Engineer, Raichur, very kindly arranged to assist the Department by having the water-level in the wells along the roads from Sirwar to Raichur, Raichur to Krishna, and Raichur to Tungabhadra measured. This will enable the Department to obtain a comparison when they are in a position to undertake a summer level survey of the remaining eastern portion of the District. The information thus gained makes a most valuable record, and sections north and south, east and west in various places are being prepared, which will be published in the next Annual Report of the Well-Sinking Department.

The Museum specimens collected during the year have been identified and numbered. About 40 rock-sections have been cut and examined under the microscope. Twenty-five microphotos have been taken and the prints, some beautifully hand-coloured, have been mounted in an album together with their petrological descriptions.

The portable Laboratory has been housed in a spare room in the Ling-sugur Kutcherry, and has already proved its usefulness.

About 20 qualitative and quantitative estimations for copper, iron, etc. have been made in the Laboratory. One hundred and sixty-one samples of water have been analysed for the Well-Sinking Department. The Chemical Balance arrived only at the end of the year, but gravimetric work is now in progress.

366. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 41,449 as compared with Rs. 35,127 in the preceding year.

Cost.

## SECTION X.

### The Population Census.

367. Moulvi Ghulam Ahmed Khan Sahib served as the Census Commissioner throughout the year.

Control.

368. The Census Act having been passed by the Legislative Council in Azur 1340 F. and assented to by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on 5-4-1341 F., active arrangements were made to co-ordinate the work of the Civil, Railway and Cantonment authorities in order to obtain a maximum degree of efficiency and reliability of statistics. The revision of village lists taken in hand last year was completed in Dai 1340 F. The result of analysing and checking the classification of places into villages, towns and cities according to population and of changes in names was that (a) three historically important and progressive towns Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal were treated as cities, (b) Amarchinta Samastan of the Raichur district was transferred to the Mahbubnagar district jurisdiction and (c) the Hyderabad City limits were extended and 42 outlying villages were brought within its orbit. The whole of the dominion was divided into 709 charges sub-divided into 6,977 circles, the circles being again sub-divided into 76,255 blocks.

Preliminary enumeration was commenced in the districts on the 15th Isfandar 1340 F. and in the City a little later and continued till the 7th Farwardi 1340 F. The entries were verified between the 9th and 12th Farwardi 1340 F. (and these days were declared as public holidays for the purpose). To ensure accuracy and promptitude in the receipt of provisional totals and to safeguard against provisional totals and against possible difficulties, a rehearsal of the proposed arrangements was made throughout the dominion on 21st Farwardi 1340 F. and the result was satisfactory. Final reckoning was made on the night of the 24th Farwardi 1340 F. (26th February 1931). This day and the days immediately preceding and following were declared public holidays.

The result of the final census, received by letters and telegrams from all parts of the dominion, was compiled and presented to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and the Census Commissioner of India on 28th Farwardi 1340 F. (2nd March 1931).

On 4th Khurdad 1340 F. for abstraction of entries in the schedules, 524 copyists were employed for five languages, viz., Telugu, Marathi, Canarese, Urdu and English and these were grouped into 45 gangs with an adequate number of assistant supervisors, supervisors and inspectors. As need arose, the number of copyists was increased gradually to 850 in Amardad 1340 F, grouping into 63 gangs with a proportionate increase of assistant supervisors and supervisors. The average number of slips copied daily by a man ranged between 227 in Khurdad and 417 in Amardad. The work came to a close by the first week of Sharewar 1340 F.

Subsequently, after this, compilation of tables commenced and the result was that one State Table No. 1 with density by taluqs along with eight Imperial Tables mentioned below were prepared and forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, between 8th Mehir and 30th Aban 1340 F. :—

Table I.	Area, houses and population.
„ II.	Variation in population.

Table	III.	Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.
„	IV.	Town arranged territorially.
„	IX.	Infirmities.
„	XII.	Unemployment.
„	XVI.	Religion
„	XIX.	Europeans by race and age.

Drafting of the first chapter of the report was taken in hand when the year closed.

369. A sum of Rs. 63,238 was spent during the year on the head office and Rs. 1,14,175 on tabulation office.

370. The Census Commissioner toured throughout the State, visiting towns and villages in order to make a test of inspection of the work in progress. He also attended a Census Commissioners' Conference in Delhi.

The Census Commissioner for India visited the Tabulation Office on the 13th Amardad 1340 F.

## APPENDIX.

## SCHEME OF DEPARTMENTALIZATION OF FINANCES.

The Executive Council has desired that in future a note should be attached, as an enclosure to each Budget Note, explaining the Scheme of Departmentalization of the Finances, on which the Hyderabad Budget is framed. In accordance with this desire the following note has been framed for the benefit of those, who have not had an opportunity of reading the exposition of the scheme in previous Budget Notes.

The main ideas of this scheme were formulated by me in the following paragraphs, with which I presented my first Budget Note for 1331 F. on appointment as Finance Member.

"I shall try to eliminate as far as possible, from the ordinary revenue and service expenditure of the State, purely temporary items of expenditure and especially those which should not genuinely be considered as such. For example, receipts on account of sale of funded investments, like Government Promissory Notes might swell the cash balance of the State, but being at the expense of our invested balances their inclusion would distort a correct view of our revenue income. Similarly, the profits from \*Osmania Sicca coinage which formerly used to be invested in a separate reserve (the Kaldar Reserve) cannot be depended upon as a regular source of income, and, cannot therefore be treated in the accounts as an ordinary source of revenue. On the other hand, meeting the whole of the famine expenditure as part of the ordinary expenditure of the year in which the famine, after a cycle of years, happens to occur, abnormally exaggerates the position, as regards expenditure, of that year."

"One of the problems, to which the Financial Department proposes to address itself in the coming year, is the revision of the classification of the heads of receipts and disbursements in such a way as to exhibit each class in its true perspective and to earmark the different funded investments under separate reserves according to the sources from, or the objects for which they have been constituted. There is also another object in view in this revision and that is, what I might call, the *Departmentalisation of the Finances*. In a passage that has become classic, Sir John Strachey showed how before the provincialization of the finances in British India, it was the Province that cried the loudest, and not the one that deserved the most, that got the largest share from the common treasury of India " :—

"The local government had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated. They had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth. They saw on every side the necessity for improvements, and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own province and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire. They found by experience that the less economy they practised and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements."

"Applying this analogy of the *provinces* in British India to the different *departments* of this State, giving the most to the department that cried the most was a policy which led to no practical difficulties when as ten or even five years ago, a surplus of over a crore or even a half out of a total revenue of between five and six crores was a normal feature of the

\* O. S. Rs. stands for Osmania Sicca rupees, the State Currency; B.G. Rs. stands for British Government rupees, the British India Currency.

State Budget. But this has become impossible now, when as will be observed when I deal with the budget figures for 1331 F. in detail, the highest receipt budget, that has so far been framed, is just sufficient to meet all the demands of expenditure to which the Government practically stands committed ; and the policy that suggests itself to me as the best at present for adoption, is to fix the total grant of each department for a number of years and give it a large measure of autonomy within that grant, subject of course, to such general restrictions as are necessary to avoid any undesirable developments or precedents, and subject also to a rigid and really effective audit. The department must carry out whatever measures of reform it might desire to institute within the grant. If it happens to have any proposals for capital expenditure, it must provide, within its grant, for the amount of interest by which the earnings of the project fall short of the interest charges, incurred by the State in financing it. If after such allocations of the ordinary income among the different departments and making due provision every year for the formation of specific reserves for such classes of expenditure as, like famine, come inevitably but after a cycle of years there happens to be a surplus it would be the happy privilege of the Finance Department to suggest how that surplus could be most profitably distributed, the first claim on it ordinarily being that of the department contributing to its creation and then of development departments like Education, Sanitation, Commerce, Industries, Irrigation and Communications, that promote the mental, physical and economic efficiency of the people. Until, however, such a surplus is actually in the coffers of the State, the Members in charge would be trusted to see that the expenditure is kept from year to year within the grants fixed for them for a definite period."

"The scheme was sanctioned in 1331 F. and the following gives the latest version of the rules which were framed to give effect to my proposals and passed by the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government on 27th Aban 1331 F. and subsequently slightly amended at the time of 1338 F. Budget."

1. The grants allotted to each department shall be fixed for three years beginning from 1332 F. provided that :—

- (a) if any particularly adverse conditions like Famine or severe scarcity arise, they will be liable to curtailment.
- (b) if there is any increase at the end of the year over the Normal Receipts the excess will be distributed by additional allotments to the different departments in such a way as Government may decide.

II. Each of the spending departments noted in the margin will be entitled to spend in addition to its normal grant any increase in its Receipts and the proceeds of any fees or cess, etc., that may be imposed lawfully for the service of that department.

Post-office and Department  
under "F" Administration.

III. A department may be given in special circumstances a special allotment for expenditure in advance, if the Government is satisfied that the Expenditure will be covered by a corresponding increase in the Receipts.

IV. Each of the Commercial and quasi-Commercial departments, mentioned in the margin shall have at its disposal :—

Printing, Electricity, Workshop,  
Telephone, Industrial Concerns.  
Jail industrial, Stationery  
Depot.

- (a) its normal net grant, if any, is fixed,
- (b) and the Receipts earned by it, out of which it will have
  - (i) to defray all working expenses.
  - (ii) provide for suitable depreciation.

- (iii) pay to Government interest at 5 per cent. on the total Capital at charge. From the balance left it will pay such profits to Government as the circumstances of the department permit.

V. Every Expenditure will be subject to Budget provision. Expenditure in excess of the normal grant will be allowed either in the circumstances mentioned in Rule III or if the department has an equivalent amount of surplus balance at its credit brought over from the previous year. Sanction under Royal Commands issued without the initiative of the department, will be in addition to the normal grant and will be in excess of the Budget provision.

VI. Percentage and scale charges payable under the rules on revenue collected, as also refunds, rebates, and remissions of excess collections shall not be subject to Budget provision.

VII. The savings from departmental grants shall be placed at the credit of the department concerned for expenditure during the years of the contract, and at the end of the third year, one-half of the amount of the unexpended surplus of each department will be carried forward to its credit for the next period of the contract but the savings by reduction under the following heads will lapse entirely to Government :—

1. *Mansabs* and special allowances.
2. *Yomias*, Mamuls (not conditional on performance of service).
3. *Rusums*.
4. Reductions under Irregular Troops.
5. *Tahrir* of *Sarishtadars*.
6. All sinecure allowances.

VIII. If any department desires an increase for its capital beyond the capital grant already sanctioned, it must provide, within its grant, *i.e.*, from its receipts, for the amount of interest at 5 per cent. on the whole capital inclusive of the old as well as the new capital claimed. This will be the first charge on its gross Receipts.

IX. The charges under Salaries and Allowances, Contingencies, and Supplies and Services, shall be regulated by the scales, rules and regulations in force from time to time.

X. The departments will have full powers of inter-appropriations of grants under Contingencies and Special Charges (Supplies and Services) excepting the grants mentioned in Rule VI. They will also have power to reappropriate from Contingencies and Special Charges to Travelling Allowances and Tour Charges.

XI. The savings under Salaries and Personal Allowances on account of appointments unfilled shall not be appropriated for the creation of permanent appointments, but may be utilised for payment of arrears of pay or temporary appointments not costing more than the amount. Permanent reduction in establishment below the cadre fixed by Government on the recommendation of the Salaries Commissions can be appropriated for the creation of new appointments as well as for increase in contingencies, special charges and other improvements of the department.

XII. The allotments for Travelling Allowances and Tour Charges and also the provision for works under Forest, Buildings and Communications, Irrigation and Public Improvements and grants for Petty Construction and Repairs placed at the disposal of each department shall not be appropriated for salaries and contingencies except with the express approval of the Finance Department, which will be accorded only in very exceptional circumstances.

A. HYDARI,

*Finance Member.*